VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES [redacted]

Name of Candidate	SRISHTI		
Medium Eng./Hindi		**Registration Number**	1070617
Center		**Date**	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	**Strongly Recommended**

VisionIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VisionIAS

Q1: Live stock sector despite being ~~sea~~ numerically the largest in the world contributes merely 4.1% to Indian GDP.

Women play a key role in livestock rearing :-

① Domesticated animal care ~~become~~ is taken up as daily chore by rural women.

② Men ~~are~~ who either migrate to cities or are occupied in field work leave the task of animal care to the women in house.

③ Several women SHGs are involved in ~~animal~~ primary veterinary care

④ Jharkhand's Doctor Didi model.

VisionIAS
bungee

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Issues faced by women.

1. Lack of credit :- fiscal capacity doesnot allow for investment
2. poor yield breeds are often reared.
3. High price of fodder & feeds
4. ~~Rau~~ frequent animal diseases and poor veterinary services
   Eg lumpy skin disease, foot & mouth disease.

way forward

1. Making the women avail the services like e-pashu Haat, rokur mission.
2. Adopting selective insemination
3. Adoption of local ~~by~~ high yield breeds Eg banni Buffalo.
4. Adoption of integrated farming approach.

VisionIAS

bungree

Q.2 The migrant crisis during COVID-19 pandemic made the essence of one nation - one ration card evident (ONORC)

Provisions
- → insures food security
- → reduces the burden to provide residential documents.
- → ~~others to the~~ ~~most~~ can be used to recieve quota food grains any where in India.

Benefits ~~to~~ for migrant worker, urban poor and daily wage :-

(1) ~~such~~ & The jobs they undertake require freq-uent change of

VisionIAS

residence - — ONORC facilitates availability of food grain among any near by Fair price shop.

(2) Ensures food security.

(3) prevents extra out of pocket expenditure on food

(4) Ensures that the worker and his/her family despite being at different places recieve food grains

way forward

(1) Efficient use of ~~one~~ aadhar enabled identification to prevent inclusion; exclusion error.

(2) problem of sudden demand rise at Fair price shops can be solved through ~~indirect~~ indirect subsidisation.

VisionIAS
bungee

Q.3. Heat waves during the first quater of 2023 lead to record decline in wheat production in India.

Impact ~~on~~ of climate change on agricultural production and productivity :-

① Reduced yields
② crop failures
③ Delayed monsoons → delayed paddy sowing → disrupted crop cycle.
④ Climate fluctuations and increased frequency of extreme events
→ water availability impacted
→ crop ~~Also rain in~~ untimely rain in winter ~~wi~~ → distroyed wheat crops.

VisionIAS

Thus, Agriculture accounts for 85% consumption of water in India.

Need to adopt climate smart water saving agri-technologies has become need of hour:-

① sustained availability of water throughout year.

② Reduce water wastage

Eg drip irrigation prevents → evaporative loss, → percolative loss, → conveyance loss.

③ can ensure better crop yield with regulated water supply.

④ can help sustain ecological balance & prevent over exploitation of groundwater.

Thus adopting micro irrigation techniques ~~ha~~ should be prioritised

VisionIAS

bungee

Q.4 IFFCO, recently got government approval for the commercial production of nano urea and testing of nano DAP.

Economic benefits
- Reduces the import burden
- less quantity required to be applied
- Reduces the input cost for the farmer.
- helps narrow the current Account deficit

Environmental Benefits

(1) less application of urea
- enhances soil health.
- reduces runoff
- reduces water pollution

VisionIAS

(2) B has better rate of uptake by the plants.
- reduces atmospheric loss through denitrification.

Concerns in adoption

(1) Fear of reduced yield.
(2) Lack of proper testing and result sharing
(3) Bio accumulation and bio magnifications have not been properly studied

Way forward

(1) confidence building among the farmers through demonstrations, workshops
(2) Better sharing of results with on public platforms
(3) increasing awareness.

VisionIAS

bungee

Q.5

· The energy sector of India is largely dominated by coal and petroleum, with natural gas ~~remaining~~. ~~beto~~ adoption remaining below average.

Natural gas has better adoption in area where pipelines are available.

eg Gujarat, Maharastra

However, adequate and equitable distribution can promote uniform socio-economic progress :-

① cheaper to petrol, diesel.

② lesser environmental pollution
- reduced emission of shoots / carbon blacks
- PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$.

VisionIAS

- health benefits
- lower sulphur emission

③ Promotion to CNG buses and public transportation adoption.

Challenges

① Poor development of infrastructure
- Regional parity

② Slow pace of international projects.
Eg TAPI pipeline.

③ Non availability of adequate number of natural gas reserves in India.

Way forward

① Diversify energy imports from different countries.

② Fast paced infrastructure development

VisionIAS

bungee

Q.6 human wildlife conflict refers to the loss of life and property caused by wild animals.

Reasons for conflict

(1) Expansion of human settlements

(2) Rapid deforestation - loss of habitat to the animals.

(3) climate change → lack of food base in the jungles → crop fields attract animals like elephants.

(4) lower prey base in some tiger reserves has lead to tiger intrusion

eg → simlipal Tiger reserve

VisionIAS

(5) Increase in animal population beyond carrying capacity of the reserve.
Eg Sunderban TR.

(6) Migratory animals, who undertake seasonal migration possess higher chances of conflict Eg Elephants.

Measures taken by government

(1) project Re-hab - use of bee fencing

(2) use of electrical fencing

(3) Better communication between forest department & local people for immediate information.

(4) construction of green-corridors for ~~promoting~~ facilitating animal's movement.

Anthropocentric approach while dealing with animal conflicts needs to be shed.

VisionIAS
bungee

Q-7 As per world Bank, 50% of Indian population would be residing in urban areas by 2050.

Urban areas are often associated with higher level of noise pollution.

① Presence of industries in proximity.

② vehicular noise.

③ Street hawkers, vendors are more prominent in urban areas

④ Rampant use of loud speakers for festivals, marriages, parties.

VisionIAS

bungee

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Impact on health
- → Increases anxiety and tension.
- → can impa adversely affect hearing ability
- → can disturb sleep cycles.
- → can disturb life cycle of birds, animals.

way forward

① Government should provide for better regulations under Environmental protection act 1976.

② use of loudspeakers should be regulated.

③ unnecessary honking while travelling should be avoided.

④ Loud speakers volume limit should be regulated and use post 10 PM should be banned.

VisionIAS

bungee

Q.8

Indian space ~~policy~~ ecosystem presently accounts for just 2% of global industry valuation and has the potential to reach around 500 billion USD valuation by 2030.

Indian space policy ~~can~~ 2023 can act as a catalyst :-

① Enhances the scope of commercial activity which can be undertaken by ISRO through its commercial wing - Indian space ANTRIX

② promotes more private participation

VisionIAS

bungee

- easier regulation
- training
- funding resources.
- collaboration with ISRO
- widens the roles and responsibilities of INSPACE.

(3) Nudges towards sustainability and efficiency :-

- ~~Produ~~ ~~Re~~ a Reusable rockets
- reduction of carbon footprint through use of renewable fuel.

Eg POEM module of PSLV.

(4) ~~Allows~~ Promotes the collaboration ~~for~~ with foreign space agencies.

(5) Increases the ~~a~~ targeted budgetary allocation to space sector.

The recent Chandrayaan-3 success can act as stepping stones to the success of Indian space industry

bungee

VisionIAS

Q.9

Special frontier force - contribute significantly to the Indian border security.

Mandate

About SFF.

1. Not a part of Indian Army.
2. Consist of trained tibetans
3. Specialised in carrying out high altitude operations.
4. Expertise - guirella warfare.

Achievements

1. has prevented chinese occupation at LAC.
2. contributed in Kargil war

VisionIAS

(3) securing siachen glacier
- operation Meghdoot.

Thus have contributed immensely to Indian national security.

VisionIAS

bungee

Q.10

India with a coastline of 7500 km makes maritime security a key pillar in the national security of India.

Ensures India's strategic well being

① Helps counter the increasing dominance of china
(eg) china acquired colombo and hambanto ta port.

② Enables play the role of net security provider in the region (SAGAR doctrine)

③ Enables undertake HADR operations.
(eg) operation NEER

④ Enhances software
(eg) project Mausam

VisionIAS

economic well being
- → security to carry out activities like fisheries, sea mining
- → controls illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- → Around 90% of India's merchandise trade through sea route.

Significance of Anti-piracy Act

① outlines SOP while dealing with piracy threats.

② Enables forces to take action against syndicate criminal organisations
(Eg) human trafficking, drug trafficking.

③ Enables role ~~of~~ of security provider in the region through multinational cooperation

VisionIAS

bungee

Q. 1 Budget of 2023-24 was aimed at ~~promoting~~ leveraging the fiscal policy to ~~attain~~ help India become a developed nation in Amrit Kaal.

Seven priority Areas :-

1. Inclusive development
2. Reaching the last mile
3. Infrastructure and investment
4. unleashing the potential
5. Green growth.
6. Youth power
7. financial sector.

Inclusive development refers to the economic development which is fairly distributed in the society and ~~prom~~ provides opportunities for all.

VisionIAS

bungee

Help achieve attain inclusive development:-

(1) Inclusive development

- focus on the weaker sections.
- Mahila samman yojna launched for women
- ~~Ipec~~ gender based budgetting adopted.

(2) Reaching the last mile.

- beneficiary coverage enhanced
- Aspirational Block program launched.

(3) Infrastructure development and investment

- commitment to invest 100 lakh crore through National Infrastructure pipeline reiterated.

VisionIAS

bungee

- health infrastruce boost through PM-Ayshman bharat yojana.

(4) unleash the potential.
- focus on reducing NPAs.
- Promotion of startups through finance to schemes like standup India, start up India

(5) Green growth
- National hydrogen mission
- Sovereign green bond
- infrastructure status to energy storage systems.

(6) Youth power
- skill India
- PM Kaushal Vikash Yojana
- skilling in 4th revolution technology.

(7) Financial sector
- promoting digitisation of finance sector.

Thus presented a multi pronged approach for inclusive growth.

VisionIAS

Q.12 Block chain technology refers to decentralised, storage technique which provides a ~~red~~ level of anonimity and security:

~~Pivotal~~ Block chain today is finding increasing adoption in various applications like in crypto currency, certificate issuance, central bank digital currency etc

Pivotal Role towards digitization of land records :-

① ~~collaboration~~ Inclusion in schemes like swamitva scheme can promote efficiency.

VisionIAS

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

(2) ~~Inte~~ storage can ensure immutability relating of the ~~UUPI (uniq.~~ ~~land~~ unique land identifiers issued under land digitisation scheme.

(3) curbs corruption :- prevent fraudulent change of records.

(4) help with civil cases involving land disputes.

(5) can help better track the land transactions and identify the actual owner

(6) can ~~ea~~ help with easy credit access to the owner.

Challenges

(1) frequently changing land ownerships

VisionIAS

bungee

due to partition, sale, transfers, civil cases

Or – updating the records would mean adding a new node in the network which is ~~not~~ energy intensive task

(2) Poor awareness among people.

(3) Digital divide;

(4) Skill gap.

Way forward

(1) Adopting techniques like proof of work → more energy efficient

(2) Skilling – training & certification

(3) The digitised records should not carry forward the errors of older systems.

~~Digi~~ Blockchain based land digitisation ~~it~~ can ensure efficiency.

VisionIAS

Q.13 public - private - partnership refers to the contracts wherein / development models where the private entity for certain period owns the developed infra / structure.

PPP models
- Build operate transfer (BOOT)
- Build operate own transfer (BOOT).

PPP for storage improvement

① can help with rapid expansion of storage infrastructure through constructions of godowns, cold storages

Eg Gramin Bhandaran Yojana
- SHG involvement

Food storage scheme
- co-operatives involvement

VisionIAS
bungee

(2) can help overcome the regional parity

- currently states like Punjab Maharastra have well developed storage whereas states like Bihar, UP. ~~are~~ face severe shortage.

Improvement in transportation

(1) PPP involvement in projects like Kisan Rail (cold storage cabins), Krishi udan (air services). can promote connectivity.

(2) promoting contract farming and allowing farm gate collection can further enhance last mile connectivity.

VisionIAS

PPP in marketing

① APMCs can be significant restructuring.

② Integration with e-commerce platforms.

③ can boost exports of agriculture by ~~adhering~~ enhancing processing and standardisation

concerns

① High cost of service charged by ~~public~~ private entity

② possible harrasment of farmers
eg pepsico - gujarat farmers case

③ way forward

① PPP models should be more concerned about service delivery rather than profits (Kelkar committee)

② well defined risk sharing between private & public entity.

PPP has the potential to bring in private investment in agricultural infra.

VisionIAS

bungee

Q.14. Scheme for Modernisation and Reforms through Technology in PDS (SMART-PDS) is along the lines of Shanta committee recommendations and has transformative potentials.

Provisions in the scheme

Procurement stage

(1) Promoting states like Punjab, Haryana, which have gained sufficient experience to undertake decentralised procurements.

(2) FCI to focus more on the procurement for eastern & north eastern states which account for highest distress sale.

VisionIAS

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Only write question number in this margin

Storage

(3) promoting storage houses/ godowns construction at block / Gram panchayat level

(4) upgrading the technology used in the godowns.

Distribution

(5) Geo-tagging the trucks to avoid diversion

(6) SMS based update to the beneficiaries about the grains arrival at the fair price shops

(7) Aadhar-enabled biometric identification of the beneficiaries.

(8) option for beneficiaries in the urban area to switch to cash payments through direct benefit transfer

VisionIAS

bungee

Transformative potentials

(1) Fiscal Prudence
- decentralised procurement
- reduce the collection cost
- PCI can invest in capital formation (eg godowns).

(2) Better service delivery to customers
- grievance redressal
- price update
- quality assurance

(3) Equity
- targets small farmers
- targets less ~~cover~~ developed areas.

(4) Food security
- Curbs black marketing
- exclusion-inclusion error of beneficiaries.

Thus, SMART-PDS is a revolutionary step for ~~our~~ handling multi-dimensional deficiencies of PDS.

VisionIAS

Q.15 Marine heat waves refers to the phenomenon where the sea surface temperature is higher by 4 to 5°C than the average normal temperature during that period of year. which persists for prolonged time

causes
- global warming
  - IPCC reported 0.27°C increase in global average sea temperature
- slowing down of AMOC circulation
  - disrupts the heat circulation around the globe
- weakening global atmospheric circulations
  - weakened walker cell.
- natural phenomenons like EL-Nino can also create heat waves.

VisionIAS

bungee

Affect on marine ecosystem.

① coral bleaching.

corals are sensitive to high temperature

eg bleaching in Great Barrier reef

② lead to migration of the ~~to~~ marine animals

eg fishes, turtles.

③ can disrupt the life cycle of thermo sensitive organisms.

eg octopus, urchins, turtles

④ can promote expansion of dead zones

- high water temperature reduces the solubility of oxygen in water.

VisionIAS

bungee

Economic losses.

① Reduce ecological productivity
eg fisheries, mussels.

② higher sea temperature leads to higher land temperature
→ failure of crops
→ reduced yield.
→ loss of job hours.

③ can increase cooling demands
- higher energy consumption.

④ Migration of animals can disrupt the regional marine industry

The recent increased intensity and frequency of heat waves are indication of that its now or never for humans to control the global temperature.

VisionIAS

bungree

Q.16 Glacial lake outbursts refers to the sudden release of large quantity of water from glacial lakes. Eg Himachal GLOFs

Causes
- Increased volume in lake due to rapid glacial melting
- sudden debris fall in the lake
- Seismic activity.

Impacts.

1. loss of life and property
2. soil erosion and vegetation loss
3. can trigger subsequent lake outbursts due to one lake feeding

VisionIAS
bungee

into another.

(4) Disturbs the sensitive ecological setup.

(5) Disrupts economic activities
eg tourism stopped post outbursts in Himachal.

(6) Disrupts the channels of communication and transportation
eg blockage of roads.

Measures by government

(1) Hazard zone mapping and risk assessment.

(2) Identifying the most vulnerable lakes and monitoring through sensors.

VisionIAS

bungee

(3) Bio-shields between the lakes and human habitations.

(4) Diversion channels for the over flowing water created

(5) Local awareness and preparedness through training and drills.

(6) Retrofitting the buildings to sustain the impact

(7) Rehabilitation as the final option.

way forward

→ care should be taken of the sensitive himalayan ecology while development planning

→ sustainable tourism

→ Keeping global warming in check.

Thus, multipronged approach is required while dealing with GLOF.

VisionIAS

Q.17 Radio metric dating involves the use of half life time of various radio active elements to determine the age of the fossil or stone or any artifact.

Radio-metric dating techniques.
- → carbon dating (C-14)
- → ~~Argon~~ Potassium-Argon dating (Ar-o)
- → calcium dating (Ca-41).

Working mechanism

① Requires identifying the proportion of present radio-active element.

② Deducting the amount that might have undergone decay.

VisionIAS

bungee

(3) utilising the knowledge about ~~th~~ the elements half life time the age of the artifact can be determined.

However, different techniques are suited for different scenario, due to their inherent limitations

(1) small ~~t~~ half life time limits the dating which can be done.

eg ~~C-14 dati~~. carbon dating can be used to trace only ~50,000 yrs of age.

(2) Large half life only allows for very large time gaps to be measured

eg ~~K-Ar~~ potassium Argon dating can be used to

VisionIAS

date ~~etc~~ artifacts which are older than 1lakh years

Eg Latoli foot prints.

(3) Organic elements age can be ~~as measured through time~~ ~~age~~ determined only through few methods

Eg carbon - dating.
Fluorine - dating.

Advantages of using calcium - 41 radiometric dating. :-

(1) can be used for dating organic and inorganic ~~elements~~ artifacts.

(2) Less influenced by the external environmental condition - presence of water, high temperature

VisionIAS

Q.18

e-pharmacy refers to the digital platforms supplying medicines and other medical services.

Similar to e-commerce they facilitate the connection between sellers and buyers.

Concerns with e-pharmacy

1. Lack of comprehensive legal framework guiding their operation.

2. No prescription of doctors are required.
   - can promote problems like antimicrobial resistance.
   - self guided medicine consumption & its adverse impacts.

VisionIAS

(3) Lack of quality verification.

(4) Deep discounts offered at such sites — disadvantageous to the traditional drug store.

(5) can become a medium for expanding counterfeit drugs market / substandard drugs market.

Benefits
- → easy access to medicines
- → ~~from~~ provide fast medicine delivery
- → can help expand the service reach to remote areas
- → promote equality in access to several less ~~ava~~ accessible drugs.

VisionIAS

bungee

way forward

① Quality control for such applications :-
should be brought under the present mechanism ~~and~~ ~~lay~~ of quality ~~or~~ check audits.

② Detailed regulations for guiding the activities of e-pharma should be designed.

③ Doctor's prescription should be made mandatory ~~before~~ for any purchase to be made.

④ Details about medicines
- composition
- manufacturing company & its registration id.
- Date of manufacturing and expiry.
- side effects.

Thus, a balanced approach can help revolutionise the field of pharmacy

VisionIAS

GS-3 Test II

इस हाशिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें। Only write question number in this margin

Specimen Booklet

UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidate must not write on this margin

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Q.19

As per the report of Ministry of Home Affairs the ~~incidents~~ violence incidents related to left wing extremism (LWE) have declined by around 76% from 2010 to 2022.

Factors which have contributed to the decline

(A) Land Rights
- (1) Proper implementation of Forest rights Act 2006 → around 59% claims granted
- (2) Rehabilitation Act, 2013 ensured proper rehabilitation ~~etc.~~ after eviction due to public ~~work~~ purpose.

(B) Economic welfare
- (3) Schemes like - Surrender and Rehabilitation

VisionIAS

bungee

→ ~~(2)~~ Jharkhand government offered 50,000 INR + job.

→ (3) permission to use forest minor produce
- MSP granted for the same.

→ (4) Schemes like PM-VANDHAN Yojana., Nai Roshni.

(5) ~~Large scale~~ Infrastructure development

→ (5) Projects like
- Road Requirement plan
- Road connectivity scheme
- Mobile towers in LWE areas.

→ (6) Bridges and road construction under
- PM gramin sadak yojana.

(D) Institutional practices

→ (7) following best practices like Grey hound (AP)

→ (8) technical upgradation
- use of UAV, thermal scanner, Night vision.

bungee
VisionIAS

Present challenges

① Around 25 districts still have strongholds of LWE (MHA)

② Expansion to new districts like in Maharastra.

③ Attempts to ~~re~~ reestablish their strongholds in trijunction of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, ~~Maha~~ Kerala

④ External state support (eg chinese support.

Way forward

① continued efficiency in governance

② sensitisation of police to the local needs (2nd ARC)

③ Breaking the nexus of militants, illegal mining / forest contractor & transporter (2nd ARC)

Thus, implementing the recommendations of D. Bandhopadhyay committee can ensure uprooting the menance

VisionIAS

bungee

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Q.20 As per IMF, money laundering ~~contri~~ accounts for 2-5% of global GDP.

Money laundering refers to the practice of making illegally earned money appear lighthmate.

commonalities and synergies between tax crimes and money laundering :-

① Black money (money on which tax has been evaded or not paid) requires money laundering.

② Money laundering ~~also~~ is also a mechanism to ~~pr~~ avoid paying / evading taxes.

Eg Hawala channels.
Shell companies.

VisionIAS

bungee

challenges for applying Anti money laundering measures:-

Political

① lack of political will

- due to criminalisation of politics

Eg 47% of the sitting MPs in 17th Lok Sabha have criminal charges.

② Actions taken are often alleged as targetting opposition members

Eg ~~prev~~ ED raids on political members.

Legal

① challenges to the PMLA act

- non judicial ~~power~~ supervision of ED actions
- stringent bail provisions
- violation of Article 22 (self incrimination

VisionIAS

- burden of proof of innocence on the accused.

∴ Making stricter law faces constitutional challenge.

② Limited legal jurisdiction i.e. within the country

Operational challenge

① Tax loopholes are efficiently exploited

eg indirect transfers, Round tripping

② lack of Inter-country cooperation

eg Swiss bank denial to reveal data of account holders

③ organisations like FATF, INTERPOL have limited efficacy - on the grounds of sovereignty.

④ stricter tax laws can disrupt ease of doing business.

Thus, money laundering being a global problem required political will, global cooperation & dynamic approach

VisionIAS

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2364)

Name of Candidate	SRUHTI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	
Center		Date	10/09/24

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

VisionIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q1. धन शोधन और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन के अपराधों की जांच करने के अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली आलोचनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the criticisms faced by the Enforcement Directorate (ED) in fulfilling its mandate of investigating offences of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Enforcement Directorate is an investigative agency under the department of Revenue of Finance ministry

Jurisdiction
- PMLA
- FEMA
- Benami property transaction Act

Criticism in fulfilling investigating mandate

1) Lack of transparency while choosing cases to investigate
   - allegations of targetting opposition

2) Low conviction rate → Proof of harrassment
   - < 2% conviction rate in PMLA.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Provisions for suo-motto cognisance and investigation prior to FIR.

4) Admissibility of statements by accused → violation of Article 20.

5) Expansion of the domain of beneficiaries ~~in~~ of corruption → ~~larger~~ increased scope.

6) confiscation of property prior to adjudication.

7) Difficult provision for bail.

[way forward]

1) ED must specify the objectivity and guidelines for choosing cases.

2) Strict punishment for investigative excesses.

3) Enhanced use of AI-ML, ~~data~~ data engineering for ~~the~~ strong evidence gathering

Thus, with more transparency & Accountability, the public trust in ED can be sustained

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q2. विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियां (DRSCs), जिन्हें 'मिनी पार्लियामेंट' भी कहा जाता है, अपने कार्यों को करने में प्रभावी क्यों नहीं रही हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why are the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs), also known as 'Mini Parliament', not effective in carrying out their functions? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Currently there are ~~31~~ 24 Departmentally related standing committees in operation, which help with better parliamentary control over the executive.

However, they are often alleged to be ineffective

1) Reduced attendance of ~~par~~ MPs in the committes.

2) Extention of party ideology in the committee

3) Deterioration in the quality of MPs ~~co~~ ~~crim~~ due to criminalisation of politics

- 47% of the incumbent MPs of 17th Lok sabha ~~co~~ had criminal charges (ADR)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Reduced time to deliberate upon bills.
- 44 bills in the 17th Lok Sabha passed on the same day of introduction or with minimal debate.

5) Lack of expertise among MPs – tenure in DRSCs only 1 year.

Way forward

1) Decriminalise politics
- Fast track courts for MPs.

2) ~~Intn~~ Expanded use of experts while analysing bills.

3) Increased tenures of MPs in DRCs → meaningful understanding of Ministry functioning

4) Enhanced Research support to Individual MPs.

Thus, DRCs being standing committees ~~can~~ if efficient can help with better check on executive

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q3. भारत, अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन में शक्ति पृथक्करण के संदर्भ में क्या समानताएं और भिन्नताएं हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the similarities and differences with regard to the separation of powers in India, USA, and UK? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India, USA and UK follow different types of political system with different norms for seperation of powers

Similarities.

1) All recognise executive, legislative and judiciary are the 3 pillars of governance

2) well defined powers and privileges.

3) seperation of executive and judiciary followed in all 3.

Differences.

1) UK and India follow parliamentary form of polity :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- interdependence of executive and legislative
- executive is part of legislative

America follows presidential form of governance

→ strict seperation between executive & legislative.

2) Parliamentary sovereignty in UK
while in USA & India provision of Judicial review

3) Judicial supremacy in USA
- In India - parliament can over rule judicial decisions using article 368 or new legislation
- UK : Judiciary can only review executive action & not parliamentary.

4) India doesnot follow seperation of power rather there is system of checks & balances

Thus, the polity in all 3 countries have evolved to suit their unique requirements

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q4. यद्यपि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए उपायों ने राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रभावित किया है, तथापि राज्य सरकारें स्वयं ही अपने समक्ष आने वाली वित्तीय चुनौतियों के लिए मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though measures adopted by the Central government have impacted state finances, the state governments themselves are mainly responsible for the financial challenges they face. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The recent case ~~of~~ by Kerela government against union of India seeking to review the ~~fro~~ fiscal provisions ~~have~~ (Article 293) ~~have~~ highlighted the fiscal tussle.

Measures of central government impacting state finances

1) ~~Increased~~ Reduced percentage of ~~divi~~ central divisible pool
- the cess & surcharge have increased to 22% of central pool (FY 2023-24).

2) Tied nature of central grants

3) Increased compulsion of expenditure on ~~central~~ ~~to~~ ~~sector~~ ~~and ce~~ central sponsored schemes.

4) Vertical Fiscal imbalance
- 15th Finance commission highlighted that while state governments required of 62% expenses they collect 38% taxes.

Measures of state governments

1) Extra budget borrowings by various PSUs.
2) Increased ~~expenses on~~ committed expenses
(eg) ~~Punjab retur~~ Rajasthan returned to old pension scheme.
3) Freebies → 60% of state revenue of Andhra pradesh (2023-24)

Way forward

1) ~~The~~ Fiscal space of state governments must be enlarged
2) ~~Ex~~ Fiscal discipline & curbing free bies.
3) Economic growth & capital expenditure.

The 16th Finance commission has been tasked to review the vertical fiscal ~~pto~~ imbalance → step in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q5. हाल ही में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के विरुद्ध अधिकार जीवन और समानता के अधिकार से संबद्ध है। पर्यावरण संबंधी मुद्दों के संवैधानीकरण में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India recently recognised that the right against the adverse impacts of climate change is intertwined with the right to life and equality. Discuss the role played by the judiciary in constitutionalization of environmental issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Supreme court in MK Ranjith Singh case has provided expand the scope of Article 14 & 21 to include Right to protection against climate change.

Role played by judiciary in constitutionalising environment issues

1) Recognition to sustainable development
- In Tamil Nadu Tannary case laid down the necessity of balance between development and environment protection

2) Polluter pays principle
- MC Mehta case / Ganga pollution case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Right to healthy environment made part of Article 21 in [MC Mehta vs UOI case]

4) protection of forest in [TN Godaverman case]
- Provided to follow dictionary meaning of forest.

5) [Taj Trapezium case]
- need to ensure environment suitability to ensure protection of cultural heritage

[Concerns]

1) lack of government capability to implement → increased judicial pendency

2) Judicial Activism
eg ban on crackers

3) erosion of public trust in executive & legislature.

Thus, through judicial restraint SC ~~has~~ can uphold ecocentricism.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q6. स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG) के संघ भारत में SHGs को बनाए रखने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्थागत नवाचार के रूप में उभरे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। इनके कामकाज को कौन-सी कमियां बाधित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

SHG federations have emerged as an important institutional innovation to sustain SHGs in India. Discuss. What inadequacies hamper their functioning? (Answer in 150 words) 10

SHG federations provide for better institutionalisation and streamlining the operations of SHGs.

Importance

1) ~~Bett~~ provide for better training opportunities
2) Greater access to capital.
3) ~~Bett~~ Accessing government support & NGO collaboration
4) Managerial best practices.
5) Streamlining activities
6) Better recognition by government

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg) Mission Shakti in odisha
1000 crore work outsourced to it by cabinet (2023-24)

7) Increased bargaining power
eg) Kudumbashree - amazon deal.

Challenges

1) Poor capital access
85% still resort to informal lending.

2) overdependence on government and NGOs

3) Poor financial management & corruption.

4) very few evolve from micro credit to micro enterprise

Way forward

1) Better organisation - incentives

2) downstream & upstream linkages
- marketing, branding

3) Diversification eg) Pasho didi, Namo Drone didi

Thus, SHG Federation can help to ~~with the~~ sustain SHGs

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q7. बार-बार स्थानांतरण भारत में उच्चतर सिविल सेवा की एक गंभीर समस्या है। सिविल सेवकों के बार-बार स्थानांतरण से जुड़े दोषों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Frequent transfers are a pervasive problem among the higher civil service in India. Discuss the drawbacks associated with frequent transfers of civil servants and suggest reforms to overcome this issue. (Answer in 150 words) 10

~~Ath~~ IAS Ashok Khemkha has been transfered 52 times in over 20 years of service.
Though there are few famous examples but the problem of frequent transfers is quite pervasive.

Drawbacks with frequent transfers

1) Increased political interference in administration

2) Discourages honest and dedicated officers
Eg IAS Sugayam

3) Provides protection to the criminals.

4) Boosts political-administrative-criminal Nexus (VOHRA Committee)

VisionIAS

5) Hampers administrative efficiencies.

6) Inability to implement long term solutions.

[Reforms to overcome]

1) Fixed tenure for appointments
- minimum 3 years
(Motha committee)

2) [TSR Subramaniyam case]
- SC suggested the formation of civil service board to handle transfers & postings.

3) Tenure of DGP must be at least 2 years [Prakash Singh case].

4) Decriminalisation of politics

5) Thus, these measures by ensuring security of tenure can promote administrative efficiency and ~~no~~ uphold non-partisanship

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q8. प्रमुख खाद्य उत्पादक होने और व्यापक पोषण कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के बावजूद, भारत कुपोषण के संकट से क्यों जूझ रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being a major food producer and implementing extensive nutrition programmes, why does India continue to struggle with the malnutrition crisis? (Answer in 150 words) 10

~~F WHO has defined mal.~~
India is the 3rd largest rice producer and 4th largest for wheat, but still accounts for 35% stunting, 20% wasting and 24 per 1000 infant mortality (NFHS - 5).

Reasons for continued malnutrition crisis

1) Lack of nutritional security
- Food security ensured through PDS
- poor nutritional intake.
- 57% women anaemic (NFHS-5)

2) High Incidence of poverty.
- NITI Aayog Multidimensional poverty — 11.11% (2022-24)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) High post harvest food loss
40% as per FAO.

4) lack of awareness
- inefficient feeding habits

5) social hierarchies
- Female nutritional needs neglected
- SC/ST - highest malnutrition.

6) cultural beliefs
Eg Sahariya tribes - no breast feeding for first 3 days.

[way forward]

1) PDS basket diversification
- Inclusion of pulses, oil.

2) convergence of government schemes
Eg MSP for millets, horticulture
→ procurement → ICDS, midday meal.

3) Food fortification.

[case study] :- project Sampoorna
- Assam. - 'Mother buddies' - Mother of malnourished coupled with mother of healthy child
- food chart & best practices shared
- reduced malnutrition

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q9. "ईरान के साथ भारत के घनिष्ठ संबंध जारी रहेंगे, भले ही इससे पश्चिम को असुविधा हो।" उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ईरान के साथ संबंध जारी रखना भारत के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"India's close engagements with Iran would continue even if it may cause discomfort with the West." In the light of the above statement, explain why maintaining a relationship with Iran is significant for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Iran being part of extended neighbourhood has historical and cultural ties with India.

Significance of Iran for India

1) crucial for regional security
- controlling terror groups
- reigning in pakistan

2) Important player in middle east
- continued engagement can provide space for mediation during crisis
- protection of self interest in middle east.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Important for energy security
- oil imports

4) Gateway to central Asia and beyond
(eg) chabahar port.

5) Checking the influence of china
- growing china - pak - Iran - Russia nexus.

6) Engagement crucial for global peace and security
- increasing capability for nuclear weapon

Challenges
- western disapproval
- western sanctions
- religious differences.
- human rights issues

Way forward
1) continued engagements
2) ~~ex~~ expedite the infrastructure project.
3) people to people connect
4) collaboration in space, green technology

Thus, to ensure regional & global security it is crucial that Iran is mainstreamed

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q10. भारत और चीन के बीच सीमा तनाव को प्रभावी तरीके से कम करने में भारत-चीन सीमा शांति और स्थिरता समझौते (BPTA) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of the India-China Border Peace and Tranquility Agreement (BPTA) in effectively diffusing border tensions between India and China. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The ~~is~~ increased militarisation along LAC and enhanced tensions since Galwan clash (2020) have ~~but~~ highlighted the importance of BPTA.

Role of BPTA

1) Provides for high level engagements
2) Mutual understanding of varied positions.
3) Provides for de-escalation
4) Minimizing military deployments
5) Multiple ~~to~~ rounds of talks. → gradual progress

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) prevents escalation of tensions.

Challenges

1) salami slicing technique of china
2) Higher military capacity
3) Aggressiveness in Indian ocean - chinese spy vessels in maldives
4) weaponisation of trade.

Way forward

1) Recognising china as long term challenge
2) Increasing comprehensive national power
3) Improved military expenditure
4) collaboration with like-minded countries (eg) USA

Thus, containing china requires multipronged approach due to huge power gap.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q11. आपकी राय में, लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ निर्वाचन कराने से भारत में समग्र शासन को किस हद तक बढ़ावा मिल सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent, in your opinion, can holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies augment overall governance in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently, the ~~commission~~ committee formed under ~~a~~ honourable ex-president Ramnath Kovid submitted its report with respect to holding simultaneous elections.

Positive impact of simultaneous elections on governance

1) Reduce the financial burden on the ~~gov~~ government :-
- Seperate ~~at~~ year round elections create huge fiscal burden

2) will limit the amount the parties could spend at a go :-
- curb black money ~~to~~ used in election.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(vohra committee)

3) Improve the administrative efficiency

→ elections involve mass scale transfer of officials either by election commission or by state

4) Moral code of conduct

- brings governance downtime
- creates inertia in the ongoing schemes
- pr

5) The posting of government employees and security forces on election duty

→ impedes the efficiency of service delivery

→ creates crucial security challenges

6) will enable the incumbent government to focus on

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

government governance activities
- ~~usue~~ usually round the year in campaign mode
- hampers taking tough decision
  eg farm bills withdrawn before punjab elections.

Challenges
1) legal challenge :- Article 74, 75
   Article 163, 164.
2) lack of consensus among political parties
3) can lead to national constituency syndrome
4) hamper regional ~~effort~~ interests

Way Forward
1) creating consensus.
2) No confidence motion should be accompanied with alternative government proposal.
3) phased implementation.

Thus, simultaneous elections can facilitate governance but should be ~~at~~ done considering the centrality of federalism & consensus.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q12. भारतीय संविधान एक जीवंत दस्तावेज है जो समाज की बदलती आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करने के लिए समय के साथ विकसित हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Constitution is a living document that has evolved with time to reflect the changing needs and aspirations of the society. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Article 368 provides the basis for continued evolution of constitution ~~to~~ at the hands of legislature and judiciary

Evolution: reflective of changing needs

1) Reduced age limit for voting
- 61st CAA reduced the age from 21 to 18 years.

2) Expansion of fundamental rights
- 86th CAA introduced Right to Education - 21A Article.

3) Affirmative actions redefined
- 77th ~~const~~ CAA provided for reservation in promotions

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for SC/ST – upheld in [Nagaraja case]

- 103rd CAA – reservation (10%) for EWS.

4) Gender equity
- 106th CAA provided for 1/3rd reservation for women in Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly

5) Citing international examples and precedence
- 100th CAA: land boundary agreement with Bangladesh

6) Right to privacy
[Puttaswamy Judgement]:
Supreme court made privacy part of Art. 21.

7) Ecocentricism
[MK Ranjit Singh case]
- SC held the Right to protection against ~~envirno~~

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

climate change part of Art 14 and 21.

8) Customs vs ~~model~~ Rights

- [Sabrimala judgement] SC upheld that customs cannot over ride constitutional morality.

9) - inviolability of Art. 17.

9) [Basic Structure Doctrine] evolved in Keshavananda Bharati case, however put boundaries on such amendments and ensure that the basic values are not lost/amended.

Eg) 99th CAA was struck down (NJAC)

Eg) 97th CAA - the intra state cooperative outside centre's jurisdiction

Thus, through innovative approaches our constitution has provided for right mix of rigidity and flexibility

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q13. भारत की आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में विद्यमान कमियां विचाराधीन कैदियों के मानवाधिकारों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कौन-से सुधार आवश्यक हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the deficiencies in the Indian criminal justice system impact the human rights of undertrial prisoners? What reforms are necessary to address these deficiencies? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per the reports of NHRC 77% of imprison people are undertrials.

Impact of deficiencies in Indian criminal justice system on Human rights of undertrials

1) custodial torchures and deaths
- police resorting to 3rd degree torchures.
~~2)~~ Eg Tamil Nadu - death of son & father.

2) ~~violation~~ ~~tape~~ lack of sufficient space and unhygience
- NHRC pointed that jail prisons running at over 100% occupancy.

3) undertrials → spending

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~mo~~ time equivalent to ~~punitha~~ punishable Unit or even more without consultation
→ Right to justice denied

4) ~~No~~ Meagre efforts for rehabilitation

5) crime against the women prisoners
- recent reports of increased instances of deliveries.

Reforms to overcome

1) efficient investigation
- Malimath committee suggested seperation of law & justice and investigation
- provision of mandatory forensic investigation ~~in~~ for ~~crimes~~ certain crimes in Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) time period for investigation and judgement
- BNSS provides for no more than 2 adjournments
- adjudication within 45 days of trial completion

3) open jail concept ~~for~~ for skill development and rehabilitation

4) provision for community service in petty crimes in BNSS

5) BNSS also provides for release of undertrials who have served certain period.

6) BK Basu judgement outlined the dos & donts for undertrials

7) Prison reforms as announced in Budget 2023-24 must be implemented.

"Every sin has a past and every sinner has a future".

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q14. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) भारत में मानवाधिकारों के प्रहरी के रूप में अपनी भूमिका का प्रभावी तरीके से निर्वहन क्यों नहीं कर पाया है? इसे ग्लोबल अलायंस ऑफ नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स इंस्टिट्यूशंस (GANHRI) से मान्यता प्राप्त करने से रोकने के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why has the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) not been able to effectively carry out its role as the watchdog of human rights in India? What are the reasons that have prevented it from getting accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)? (Answer in 250 words)

15

NHRC is a statutory body established under Human Rights Act; tasked to ~~safeg~~ ensure compliance of human rights in administration.

However, not be able to effectively carry out its role

1) ~~Advices are~~ suggestions are advisory in nature and not binding

2) Limited human resource
- high vacancies
- high pendency of cases.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) No seperate investigative body of its own
- dependent upon the state machinary

4) Majority, the civil servants on deputation are serving
→ conflict of interest.

5) Biasness
- accussed of ignoring the high profile cases.

6) cannot investigate cases which are older than 1 year.

Reasons which prevented GANHRI accredition

1) Political interference

2) Administrative inefficiencies

3) Lacks teeth :- No mechanism to implement the

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

suggestions.

4) Limitation of jurisdiction
- ~~can~~ to only cases which are 1 year old

5) Inadequate research and proposals

way forward

1) vacancies must be filled timely
2) ~~Efficient~~ pendency must be reduced
3) seperate secretariat and workforce for efficient administration
4) Appoints must be through committees → curtail politicisation.
5) Recommendations in certain scenarios must be made binding

Thus, through efficient NHRC we can ensure justice ~~and~~ ~~to ensure~~ and accountability of administration.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q15. महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध और प्रतितोष) अधिनियम, 2013 की पृष्ठभूमि और प्रमुख प्रावधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए। अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इसकी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? इस संबंध में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों का संदर्भ प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the background and key provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. List the implementation challenges that the Act faces. What measures can improve its effectiveness? Refer to Supreme Court judgments in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Bhanwari devi case, led to the supreme court outlining the vishakha ~~ka~~ guidelines which were implemented as POSH Act

Background

1) ~~to~~ violence and harrassment faced by Bhavari Devi at workplace.

2) supreme court making use of article 142; delivered complete justice and outlined guidelines for safety and security of women at workplace
- declared the absence of the

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

same to be violation of Art. 14, 15, 21.

[Key provisions]

1) Every firm required to outline code of conduct.

2) Have internal institutions like HR department to register complaints by women.

3) Detailed ~~prow~~ about the composition of committees undertaking investigation.

4) In case of dissatisfaction ~~for~~ ~~by~~ ~~w~~ the complaint can be registered at police stations.

5) Penal provisions for non compliance.

6) Time frame for completion of investigation.

7) covers contractual workforce

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implementational challenges

1) ~~It~~ unawareness among female employees.
2) Encroachment of such committees by perpetrator
3) Fear of retaliation and job loss → unreported.
4) Lack of inter-company jurisdiction → lack of coordination.

Measures to improve

1) Implementation efficiency must be made part of evaluation standards (Eg) ESG ~~no~~ reporting
2) More awareness among women employees.
3) impartial & fairness at internal complaint investigation committees.
4) provisions for inter-company cases.

thus, only with just implementation can ~~fema~~ gender parity be realised in essence.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q16. राज्य विधान सभाओं के अध्यक्षों से संबद्ध पूर्वाग्रह और पक्षपात के मुद्दों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि दलबदल विरोधी कानून के तहत उन्हें दी गई शक्तियां वापस ले ली जानी चाहिए? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With issues of prejudice and partisanship associated with Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies, should the powers under the anti-defection law be taken away from their hands? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The absence of implementation of the doctrine of 'once a speaker always a speaker' have rendered the position of speaker ~~predut~~ prejudiced & ~~Parti~~ ~~ineff~~ partisanship.

Manifestation of partisan & prejudice

1) In Meghalaya state legislature - Petition for disqualification under anti-defection was kept pending for 3 years.

2) Insufficient space given to opposition in assembly

~~Entire~~ Karnataka - ~~opp~~ entire opposition suspended for whole winter session.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) lack of proper judgements for the money bills.

Powers under anti defection should be taken away

1) Krisham Megh chandram case
- SC adjudicated that speaker must decide on disqualification within 3 months.
- office of speaker for decision must be replaced with tribunals

2) 2nd ARC.
- suggested that anti defection related disqualifications must be ~~adjudicate~~ decided by Governors or president
- ~~Electi~~ upon recommendation of Election commission.

3) Have lead to increased political instability

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg Maharastra - Shiv Sena split and ~~rem~~ fall of government.
- case against speaker in SC.

Must not be taken away

1) can lead to erosion of authority of speaker
2) the course to High courts supreme court either ways available.

Way forward

1) Providing the time line ~~to~~ for judgment
2) Recommendation of Election commission ~~must~~ ~~to~~ can be made mandatory
3) ~~committee~~ dedicated tribunals can be established.

Thus, ensuring effective implementation of anti-defection law is needed to ensure the public trust and mandate in politics.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q17. हाल ही में, यू.जी.सी. ने भारत में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा परिसरों की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए विनियम जारी किए हैं। भारत में विदेशी उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों (FHEIs) के प्रवेश को अनुमति देने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। उनके सुचारू प्रवेश को सुनिश्चित करने में प्रमुख बाधाएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the UGC released regulations for establishment and operation of campuses by foreign universities in India. Discuss the reasons for allowing the entry of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions (FHEIs) in India. What are the major obstacles in ensuring their smooth entry? (Answer in 250 words) 15

National education policy 2020, encouraged the operation of ~~FH~~ FHEIs in Indian territory.

Reasons for allowing FHEIs.

1) Better quality of higher education
2) Preventing Brain drain.
3) Providing affordable higher education to students
4) ~~Preventi~~ Preventing outflow of Dollar and contributing to ~~be~~ balancing fiscal account deficit.
5) Better teacher-to-teacher exchange and interaction

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Increasing competition
→ raising the bar of research and ~~teo~~ pedagogy.

obstacles in smooth entry

1) only universities with certain rank in international ranking systems are allowed.

2) Restrictions upon the type of courses offered

3) Restrictions upon the fees chargable

4) native employment clause.

5) land acquisition challenge.

6) student exchangle provision.

7) lack of full flexibility with respect to administration

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward.

1) Regulatory provisions must be streamlined.

2) On tap mechanism for registration and permission.

3) ~~Alone~~ No discrimination must be done in government grants.

4) More emphasis on research and scientific courses.

5) More power devolution to state governments to regulate such universities.

Case Study :-

- China allowed foreign universities ~~to~~ ~~the~~ to open campuses
- apart from confucious courses ~~at~~ allowed all secular course
- Incentives for research
- ~~Good~~ ~~resu~~ high enrollment in higher studies and better research performance.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q18. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (MGNREGA) अपने मूल उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सफल रहा है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) achieved its core objectives? (Answer in 250 words) 15

MGNREGA provided statutory backing to right to livelihood as enshrined in Article 38 ~~as~~ in Indian constitution.

core objectives

1) Rural employment
2) Beneficiary
   - any ~~a~~ adult person irrespective of socio-economic background
3) Guarantees 100 days of paid work
4) provision for unskilled labour
5) Mandatory quota for women and SC/ST.
6) ~~Benificiary~~ + unemployment allowance - if ~~not~~ job

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not provided despite application

7) work within few kilometers of residence ~~or~~ else extra payment for commute.

Has achieved the goal.

1) Has helped raise the rural employment rate
- PLFS noted reduced rural unemployment

2) Increased ~~to~~ monthly per capita consumption
- indicated in household expenditure report of NSSO.

3) provided security net during COVID.
→ increased demand in 2021-22.

4) Increased women participation in work force (38% - PLFS)

5) ~~for~~ social & economic justice by ~~manda~~ - SC/ST inclusion

6) Reduced leakages & corruption

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by use of DBT and electronic attendance.

[Challenges]

1) wages are not inflation indexed.
2) Non Aadhar seeded bank account → no payment despite work.
3) Reduced jurisdiction of panchayats in deciding the work to be undertaken.
4) Increased social tension → earlier realise of payments to SC/ST → feeling of ~~injus~~ discrimination among others.

[way Forward]

1) technical training to the ground workers → attendance
2) ~~Identific~~ ~~for~~ principle of subsidiarity → PRI empowerment
3) Convergence of MGNREGA with other schemes – like Amrit Sarovar scheme.

4) Inflation indexation

Thus, MGNREGA has ~~helped~~ with above suggestion can help raise living standard

VisionIAS

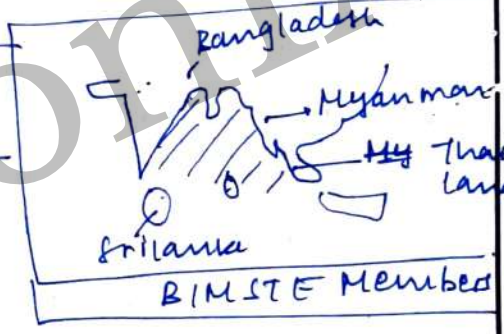
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q19. "बदलती हुई भू-राजनीतिक परिस्थितियां बंगाल की खाड़ी की सामरिक अवस्थिति को हिंद-प्रशांत की व्यापक अवधारणा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बनाती हैं।" उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने में बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"Changing geopolitical realities make the strategic location of the Bay of Bengal crucial to the wider concept of the Indo-Pacific." In the light of the above statement, discuss the role of the BIMSTEC in enhancing regional cooperation and promoting stability. (Answer in 250 words) 15

BIMSTEC has often been regarded as central to India's Neighbourhood first policy and Indo-pacific policy

Changing geo-political realities



1) Toppled government in Bangladesh
   - Sheikh Hashina led government toppled

2) Military coup in Myanmar & ongoing civil war

3) opposition of Thailand to public stock holding policy of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India

4) Economic instability in Srilanka

5) Increasing Chinese footprint
- Hambantota & colombo port in srilanka
- Chittagong port in Bangladesh
- coco Island of Myanmar.

Role of BIMSTEC in enhancing regional cooperation & stability

1) Humanitarian assistance to crisis situation in Myanmar & Bangladesh.

2) ~~Efficient~~ constructive integration of Myanmar into world order
- divergence among ASEAN countries
- ~~Myan~~ Thailand has undertaken bilateral initiatives.
- India must also start channels

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

with ethnic communities.

3) Increased Maritime Domain awareness among members

- expanding the membership of IFC [~~Internationation~~ [International fusion centre] and columbo conclave

4) SAGAR doctrine
- Increasing people to people connection

5) Funding mechanism ~~and~~ to support Infrastructural development.

6) Increasing tourism ~~among~~
- easier visa norms.

7) currency swap mechanism
- ~~reduce~~ and trade settlement in local currencies
~~Eg~~ ~~to~~ Srilanka in INR.

8) Expanding the domains of collaboration
- Blue economy, space, ~~&~~ DPIs, green technology.

Thus, BIMSTEC can help fill the void of SAPRC and promote India's Indo Pacific policy

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q20. विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत की विस्तारित रक्षा कूटनीति किस प्रकार पड़ोस में इसके प्रभाव को सुदृढ़ करती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss how India's expanding defence diplomacy strengthens its influence in the neighbourhood. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Defence diplomacy refers to the use of ~~military and~~ defense related negotiations in the bilateral ~~nego~~ relationships.

Recently India has been actively pursuing defense diplomacy

Expanding defense diplomacy strengthens its influence

1) establishes India as regional security provider

Eg India's handling of Houthis attack & piracy in Red sea → operation sankalp

2) Increased defense equipment sale → long commitment of bilateral relation

Eg sale of Brahmos to philippines.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Increased military exercises
→ increase collaboration
- maritime domain awareness
Eg Navy exercise with Indonesia

4) Goodwill displayed
Eg India gifted coast gaurd vessels to vietnam.

5) will help check china's dominance
Eg open support to philippine's objection to china's dominance in south china sea

6) ~~will~~ Defense self - reliance
→ establish India as strong regional power
Eg Nuclear triad - with the induction of INS Vikrant and INS - Arighat.

7) Military professional training
Eg trains Bhutan soldier

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Maldives civil servant training

8) Increased collaboration for collective security.

Eg Indian ocean naval symposium.

9) can help increase India's economic clout.

Eg Defence exports registered 32% increase in 2023.

However, this can ~~further some~~ have some drawbacks

1) Big Brother attitude – can be further strengthened.

2) ~~can be~~ can strengthen anti India sentiments

Eg presence of Indian troops in Maldives → India out campaign → Military personnels withdrawn.

3) Inefficient operation → failures

Eg Indian's ~~involve~~ involvement in Srilankan civil war.

Thus, the art of diplomacy calls for diligent balancing between interference & engagement

VisionIAS

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE - 2368)

Name of Candidate	SRISHTI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	
Center		Date	10/09/24

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न है **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** मे छपे है।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए है।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

VisionIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q1. न्यायालयों द्वारा की जा रही व्याख्या के कारण भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत प्राण और दैहिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के दायरे का विस्तार हुआ है। न्यायालय के प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The evolving interpretation by the courts have led to the expansion of the scope of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Right to life and property under Article 21 has undergone significant evolution through judicial interpretation

Evolution

1) Narrow interpretation in [AK Gopalan case]
- procedure established by law doesnot provide for protection against legislative excesses.

2) [Menaka Gandhi case]
- 'procedure established by law to be interpreted as 'due process of law'
- the validity of the fairness, just of the procedure to be evaluated

VISIONIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Right to life → Right to life with dignity

3) Right to dignified death
→ [Aruna Shaunbaugh case]
- provided for passive euthanasia

4) Right to healthy environment
- MC Mehta case.

5) Right to protection against climate change
- MK Ranjith Singh case.

6) Right to privacy
- Puttaswamy judgement

7) Primacy one of fundamental right over customs
Sabrimala case

8) Right to protection at work place
- Vishaka yadav case / Bhavri devi case.

Through various judgements right ~~to~~ against noise pollution, right to sleep etc. have been added to article 21.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q2. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8A भारत में चुनावी प्रक्रिया की अखंडता को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित रखती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse how Section 8A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 preserves the integrity of the electoral process in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The section 8A of RPA, 1951 provides for grounds of disqualification ~~are~~ for corrupt practices, which have been enlisted in section 123.

Preserves the integrity of electoral process

1) section 123 includes practices of hate speech, electoral malpractice, violence against women, bribery etc.

2) complaint ~~a~~ under section 8A is submitted to president or governor to decide ~~decid~~ if the act should be punishe quantum of punishment

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) punishment cannot exceed disqualification beyond 6 years.

4) The president must take recommendation of EC.

5) Appeal provision → to president

6) section 11 bars election commission to reduce or remove the disqualification under 8A.

way forward

1) Better clarity on the corrupt practices mentioned in section 123.

2) overlap in 8A and 8 wrt to the offences.

3) Discretion of president or Governor → subject to judicial review.

Thus, 8A provides for deterrence against electoral corrupt practices

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q3. भारतीय संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची को प्रारंभ में किन उद्देश्यों के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया था? क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय नौवीं अनुसूची में शामिल किए गए किसी कानून की समीक्षा कर सकता है? न्यायालय के पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With what objectives was the Ninth Schedule of the Indian Constitution initially introduced? Can the Supreme Court review a legislation that has been placed in the Ninth Schedule? Discuss with the help of case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ninth schedule was introduced in the first constitutional amendment Act.

Objective of introduction

1) Implementation of land reforms.

2) Limiting the judicial review against Right to property (then in Article 31 & 19(1)(f))

3) preventing judicial review against the violation of any fundamental right

4) Implementation of DPSP article 38 (welfare state)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Supreme court power to review

1) Keshvananda Bharati case 1973.
- provided for the doctrine of Basic structure
- allowed for amendment of Fundamental rights
- Judicial review part of Basic structure

2) I R coelho case
- allowed for judicial review of acts included in 9th schedule post 24th April 1973
- Judicial review part of Basic structure.

Thus, supreme court can review the legislations included in 9th schedule ~~and prevent the~~.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q4. ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली विवादों के उचित, त्वरित और प्रभावी समाधान तक पहुंच कई चुनौतियों से घिरी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Online Dispute Resolution's (ODR) promise of access to just, speedy and effective resolution of disputes is beset with several challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

online dispute resolution introduced as part of e-court project has immense potential.

promise of access to just, speedy resolutions

1) Increases access to justice
- reduces time & travel cost

2) ~~Faste~~ prevents the requirement of physical presence.

3) Better record keeping and case status update.

4) Helps in faster ~~d~~ resolutions.

challenges

1) Lack of infrastructure
- lower courts lack

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

internet connectivity, ~~to~~ digital divide

2) lack of training to the court professionals

3) Digital divide
- only 30% rural people have access to ~~it~~ internet

4) Digital illiteracy

5) Hinders proper adjudication
- judges not able to pick the emotional cues.

way forward

1) ~~Acc~~ Infrastructure boost for judiciary

2) Increased awareness & outreach Eg Pro-Bono scheme

3) limiting adjournments.

4) Training the judges and court management

The adoption of SUVAS, FASTER and other technological innovations by judiciary is step in right direction

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q5. केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग के कार्यालय द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के कारण सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) अधिनियम निरर्थक हो गया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Right to Information (RTI) Act has fallen into redundancy owing to the issues faced by the Office of the Central Information Commission. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Right to Information Act, further strengthened the Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a). - Freedom of expression.

However, there are challenges faced by office of ~~chief~~ central Information commission [CIC]

1) High pendency of cases
- breach of time limits of response

2) vacancies → impacting ability to work efficiently

3) Amendments of 2019 further eroded the office
- tenure to be decided by the central government

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- salaries, allowances decided by the central government

4) Inefficient action against the public information officers.

5) allegations of bias, high rejection rate for PMO & home ministry

way forward

1) Independence of the office must be restored.

2) Ensuring full capacity and funds for the office

3) Infrastructure boost → use of data base and guidelines for storage of information

4) Better training of PIOs.

5) using active involvement of NGOs.

6) Making S(4) - of RTI mandatory

Thus, uncompromised CIC can ensure RTI implementation in letters & spirit

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q6. सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) ने भारत में जमीनी स्तर पर शासन परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार परिवर्तित कर दिया है? इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता का लाभ उठाने में आने वाली प्रमुख बाधाएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How has Information and Communication Technology (ICT) transformed the governance landscape at the grassroots level in India? What are the key obstacles in leveraging its full potential? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leveraging ICT to enable shift to e-governance has the potential to maximise good governance and minimise government

Transformation of grass root governance

1) Administrative efficiency
- computerisation of grampan chayats
- use of data base for record keeping
- efficient policy making & monitoring

2) efficient information dissimination
- planned public meeting etc

VisionIAS

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) village Resource centres (in collaboration with ISRO)
- provides for better resource management

4) contribution to global goals

case study :- ~~Patti~~ village Menangadi - first carbon neutral village
- carbon emission inventory
- tracking and rewarding green incentives.

key obstacles

1) limited internet reach
- Bharatnet project - target unfulfilled

2) Digital ~~Illetero~~ illeracy
only 30% of rural population has access to mobile phones & internet.

3) lack of infrastructure
- 25% PRIs - no panchayat buildings.

* Government initiates like e-gram swarajya, PM GDISHA are steps in right direction.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q7. सिविल सेवाओं का राजनीतिकरण भारत में शासन के 'स्टील फ्रेम' को किस प्रकार नष्ट कर देता है? इस प्रभाव का प्रतिकार करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the politicization of the civil services corrode the 'steel frame' of governance in India? What measures can be implemented to counteract this effect? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Non partisanship has been identified as one of the core principles of public life. However politicization of civil service hampers the same and leads to corrosion of civil service :-

1) Impartial recruitments
eg Rajasthan public service commissioner → adjudicated for corruption.

2) Transfers and posting
- ~~certain~~ compromised officers provided awarding postings.

3) Biased promotions → reduced moral of efficient officers

4) ~~cor~~ collusion in scams
eg 2G scam
Vohra commission - nexus

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of politician- administration- criminals.

5) Post retirement involvement in politics or government postings.

Measures to counteract

1) Fixed tenure of posting - 3yrs [Hota committee]

2) Following Best practices in recruitment - [UPSC]

3) Civil service Board - to provide for promotions & posting [Subramaniyam Swamy case]

4) legalising the code of conduct

5) Ethical training to civil servants - Mission Karmayogi

6) Provisions for actions against indiscipline in civil servants [2nd ARC]

" To fulfill the duty of welfare state civil servants must take the side of poor".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q8. लैंगिकता वृद्धावस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम है। भारत में सामाजिक अलगाव और वंचना का सामना करने वाली बुजुर्ग महिलाओं की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Gender is an important dimension of ageing. What measures can be taken to solve the problems of elderly women facing social alienation and deprivation in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

'women's suffering start from womb and ends at her tomb' — highlights the perpetual deprivation a woman has to face.

Gender! dimension of aging

1) lack of nutritional & food security
→ accelerates senscence
→ 57% women in reproductive age are anaemic.

2) ~~lack of~~ Feminisation of poverty
→ lack of proper resources to → greater impact of poverty → greater deprivation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) ~~lack~~ lack of education
- prevents access to opportunities of meaningful employment → dependency on other family members.

Measures for elderly woman

1) social security to elderly
eg Vriddha pension in Bihar

2) Silver economy
engagement in meaningful economic activities

3) Asset allocation to elderly women
eg PM Awas Yojana - the pucca house registered in name of eldest woman.

4) Involvement of NGOs
eg helpage India

5) legal provisions mandating elderly care.

Thus, through multipronged approach alienation & deprivation of elderly women can be tackled

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q9. भारत और अफ्रीकी देशों के बीच राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक जुड़ाव को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रवासी क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What role can the Indian diaspora play in fostering political and economic engagement between India and African countries? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian diaspora has significant presence in African countries like Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania. etc.

Role of diaspora in fostering political & economic engagements

1) Liberal visa policies → increased people to people connect.

2) Expansion of industrial base in Africa.
   eg the cashew processing business ~~b/w~~ between Kerela and Gambia.

3) Expansion of technology
   eg e-network project in Africa

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Increased FDI in African countries.

5) Student exchange programs
(eg) Good presence of African nationals in Bangaluru

6) Expansion of overseas universities
(eg) IIT campus in Zanzibar, Tanzania.

[Challenges]

1) Political instability in Africa hinders mobility

2) low consumption demand
→ less scope for business expansion.

3) competition with china.

[way forward]

1) exchange of FDI to foster governance

2) Mobility and migration agreement

~~3) Defense tetoral~~ Thus, Indian diaspora can help establish deeper India - Africa relations

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q10. अपने प्रारंभ के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव के लाभ, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों के लिए, भ्रामक साबित हुए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

More than a decade after its inception, the benefits of the Belt and Road Initiative have proven to be illusory, especially for developing countries. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is an ambitious Chinese project to revive the old silk route and provide for connectivity between Asia, Africa & Europe.

Benefits : Illusory

1) Debt trap diplomacy
- creation of unsustainable projects
- high ~~de~~ interest rates

2) loss of sovereignty
- high debts are leveraged to gain strategic access
Eg 99 year lease of Hambantota port by srilanka to china

3) Difficulty in debt restructuring
- arm twisting & offer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of even costlier loans.

4) No local Benefit
- chinese companies and chinese workers gain employment
Eg> Gwadar port → Balochistan in singney

5) Exploitation of natural resources.
- little respect for sustainability.

Way forward

1) changes in multilateral development banks
- greater lending capacity and flexibility for developing countries

2) creating real alternatives
Eg> PGII - Partnership for global infrastructure & dev to investment

3) Better engagements with government & people of developing nations.

"You can fool ~~all~~ some ~~person~~ people at ~~one~~ some time but not all people all time".

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q11. भारत में पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के समक्ष आने वाली वित्तीय बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। उनके राजस्व संसाधनों में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the financial constraints faced by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. What measures can be taken to augment their revenue resources? (Answer in 250 words) 15

73rd constitutional amendment act provided for the third tier of government in the form of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

However, the desired results are far from being realised.

Financial constraints of PRIs

1) Insufficient devolution of funds from the state governments

2) Tied nature of funds
- often designated for scheme implementation.

3) Impact of GST
- further reduced the revenue landscape

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- octroi, ~~outer~~ advertisement tax etc. were subsumed
- without adequate compensation.

4) Irregularities in formation of state finance commissions (243 I) → recommendations are neglected

5) ~~Rith~~ Reluctance on part of PRIs to exercise their own taxation ~~limits~~ powers.

Measures to augment revenue resources

1) The powers of taxation must be clearly defined and mapped (2nd ARC)

2) Principle of subsidiarity — ~~fun~~ more discretion of PRIs to exercise the use of allocated funds.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Encouraging the PRIs to exercise their taxation rights

Case study :- Madmakki Gram Panchayat - Karnataka

- ~~Buti~~ Prudence of Budgeting
- Gramsabha involvement in deciding the expenditures
- civic amenities like clean water, solar power etc

4) Better accounting practices

Eg PRIA soft ~~used~~ proposed by CAG.

5) Training and educating the leaders

6) social auditing of the ~~taxes~~ public funds

7) Innovative tools like panchayat bonds

Thus, only when the 3F's - Fund Function and functionaries are efficiently made available to PRIs the ~~dem~~ true democratic decentralisation can be realised.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q12. भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने में भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त अधिनियम, 2023 ECI की स्वतंत्रता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India (ECI) in ensuring free and fair elections in India. How will the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023 impact the independence of the ECI? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Article 324 of the constitution provides for the office of Election commission (EC)

Role of ECI in ensuring free and fair elections

1) Independence of the ~~at all~~ ECI
- removal like judges by special majority etc.
- allows independent exercise of powers.

2) Control over the administrative authority
- ECI reshuffles the public officials before election to prevent any unfair advantage

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Moral code of conduct.
- allows ~~to~~ the independent watchdogs to exercise vigilance
- ~~ensures~~ prevents misuse of government machinary

4) Independent observers are appointed

5) Innovations → EVM
→ NOTA
→ VVPAT.

6) Public participation through apps - CVIGIL.
- reporting of misdeeds.
→ EPIC reform - voter card.

Provisions of Chief Election commissioner and other commissioners Act

1) Appointment by selection committee
- PM, Leader of opposition of lok sabha & Union cabinet minister

2) Search committee : Law minister & secretaries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Reappointment denied
4) qualification to be appointed
- ~~no te~~ rank no less than secretary
- experience in handling election.

Impact of Act

1) dominance of executive → impact the independence of commission.
2) Selection committee can side line the suggestion of search committee
3) No clarity about other government appointment ~~by~~ after service
4) other election commissioners → removal on suggestion of CEC.

Way forward

1) Balancing the selection committee → inclusion of judges as suggested in Anoop Baranwal case
2) search committee → include civil societies
3) No government posting after retirement

Thus an independent commission is sine qua non for sanctity of democracy

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q13. अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 ने भारत में वंचित समुदायों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकने और उन्हें भेदभाव के विरुद्ध संरक्षण प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has played a significant role in preventing atrocities and providing protection against discrimination of marginalized communities in India. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Act has been played crucial role in upliftment of marginalized communities

Positive Impact

1) Harsh bail conditions
- create deterance

2) Stringent punishment.
- Life time imprisonment and heavy fine

3) Burden of proof on ~~pert~~ accused

4) provision of victim protection

5) Free legal service for the marginalized.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) witness protection provision.

However, there are challenges

1) crimes committed in group
- provides better protection to accused ~~in~~ during trial & punishment
(eg) unnao gang rape.

2) local power dynamics
→ police deny to register FIR.

3) sense of fear among the marginalised → donot report.
(eg) recent video of man urinating on tribal man.

4) Judicial pendency → justice delayed & denied.

5)

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

1) special provisions for crime committed in groups
- harsher punishment
2) Means to report police inaction
3) sensitisation of police
4) Better awareness
5) special provisions for protection of low caste women.
SC in Patan Jamal vali case highlighted the intersectionality of gender & caste
- high vulnerability
6) Including NGOs & civil societies for better reporting & awareness.

Thus, only through ~~bette~~ implementation of Act in letter & spirit the historical injustice be undone.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q14. राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) के कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। महिलाओं की समस्याओं मे निपटने में सिविल न्यायालय की शक्तियां प्राप्त होने से आयोग को क्या लाभ होता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the functions of the National Commission for Women (NCW). How does the Commission benefit from having the powers of a civil court in dealing with women's issues? (Answer in 250 words) 15

National commission for women is a ~~statutory~~ has been accorded the duty to ensure better gender parity and security of women.

Functions of NCW

1) Look into the matters involving violation of rights for women and violence, discrimination ~~an~~ against women.

2) can take suo motto cogni-~~za~~ sance of cases.

3) can intervene in the sub-judicial matters.

4) power of civil court during investigation

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (for office use only)

6) ~~Re~~ Research into matters of female rights and women empowerment.

7) policy recommendations.

8) Recommendations for efficient implementation of provisions.

Benefit from having civil court powers

1) ~~can~~ ensures availability of required documents for investigation.

2) ~~A~~ provides sufficient use of police machinery

3) can ~~sum~~ summon officials and people.

4) search and seizure can be ordered.

However, there are certain challenges

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Advisory nature → recommendations non-binding.

2) Huge pendency of cases

3) vacancies

4) delayed response

(Eg) got active in Manipur case only after video of naked women paraded went viral.

5) ~~Use of police~~ lack of dedicated secretariat → units functioning

[way forward]

1) Some recommendations should be made binding

2) Sufficient funds & functionaries provision

3) Active cognisance.

4) De politicisation

5) Increased engagement in women empowerment

(Eg) NCW ran mission for educating women leaders in PRIs in Delhi.

Thus, ~~empowere~~ empowered NCW can ensure better gender justice.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q15. भारत में बाल यौन शोषण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने में POCSO अधिनियम, 2012 की प्रभावशीलता का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically analyse the effectiveness of the POCSO Act, 2012 in addressing the issue of child sexual abuse in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

POSCO Act marked an important step in ensuring the safety of our country's future.

Effectiveness ~~in~~ : positive

1) Catered to the special requirement to deal with child sexual abuse

2) strict punishment for offender → created diterance

3) Gender neutral law : ~~equ~~ equity in justice

4) Guidelines ~~for~~ for Investigation
- effective in reducing mental trauma of child during investigation

5) Fast track courts → speedy trial. and timely justice

VisionIAS

Challenges

1) Increased judicial pendency

2) Privacy of victim compromised in certain cases.
   Eg Unnao gang rape.

3) Fast track courts → not implemented in many states Eg W. Bengal

4) Age limits :- SC have raised concerns and asked to ~~reo~~ reduce the age limit to 16.
   → consensual acts of intercourse ~~is punishment to~~ are also included as offence.

5) ~~Judi~~ Poor judicial interpretations :-
   Eg Justice Rohini → denied rape on context of no skin to skin contact

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) ~~Int~~ Lack of awareness among people
— in most cases perpetrator are relatives → unreported

way forward

1) Expanding the implementation of fast track courts — using Nirbhaya fund.

2) sensitisation of police & judges

3) Amendments in Act as suggested by courts.

4) Remove ambiguous phrases like penetration, skin to skin contact.

5) Increased awareness among people.

6) ~~Inve~~ educating children about good touch & bad touch. 7) provision for cyber abuse

Thus, with multipronged approach the safety of children can be ensured

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q16. भारत में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के कार्यान्वयन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically evaluate the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Smart cities mission aims to enhance the standard of living in urban areas through efficient use of resources & sustainable growth.

Important Achievements

1) ~70% projects completed (Ministry of urban Affairs)

2) enhanced efficiency of administration
   - control and command centres & CCTV network
   - → efficient traffic management, crime control

3) Infrastructure development
   - expansion of drainage networks.

4) quality urban life

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Development of Green spaces, city parks etc.

5) Expansion of blue-green infrastructure
   ⇒ rain harvesting structures created

However, there are challenges

1) Extended deadline of the project
   - extended to 2026.
2) unspent Budgetary allocation
3) Poor maintenance of developed infrastructure
   ⇒ dysfunctional CCTVs.
4) Inclusivity ignored
   CAG reported highlighted the PwD inaccessibility of infrastructure
5) Sister city concept not fully leveraged

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) poor coverage in tier 2 tier 3 cities

7) Neglect of core issues like codification of urban development planning
- updating the city master plan.

way forward

1) Inter departmental convergence.
   eg Namami gange & smart city
2) public awareness
3) Police sensitization → data security and limited surveillance (Article 21)
4) dedicated fund for maintenance of created infrastructure
5) leveragin GIS data for efficient planning

Thus, smart cities mission can help achieve sustainable, innovative, infrastructure (SDG 9).

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q17. भारत में चरम निर्धनता में काफी कमी आई है, लेकिन स्वस्थ भोजन तक पहुंच अभी भी एक विलासिता का विषय बनी हुई है। स्वस्थ भोजन तक अपर्याप्त पहुंच के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उनका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While extreme poverty has declined considerably in India, access to healthy food still remains a luxury. Discuss the reasons for poor access to healthy food and suggest measures to overcome the same. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per the report by world Bank, extreme poverty in India has declined below 2% in 2023-24.

However Indias ranking of 111/152 ~~cou~~ in Global Hunger index highlights the lack of access to healthy food.

Reasons for poor access to healthy food

1) Poverty: still considerable
- Niti aayog multidimensional poverty - 11.11% (2023)

2) ~~limited~~ PDS system focus on cereals
- rice, wheat and coarse grains.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) High food inflation → healthy food like fruits, dairy, meat → unaffordable.

4) social hierarchies
- neglect of nutritional needs of women
  - 57% women anaemic
- ~~Foo~~ high ~~fo~~ malnutrition among SC / ST.

5) Inefficient service delivery
eg ICDS, mid day meal.

Measures to overcome

1) Diversification of agriculture
- ~~mo~~ Duopoly of wheat, rice → horticulture, pulses
  eg horticulture complex development - Budget 2024-25.

2) MSP should be provided & procurement of oil, pulses.

3) food fortification
eg Golden Rice - vitamin A

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) PDS must include pulses oil and other ~~an~~ healthy items.

5) Creating awareness among people

[case study] :- Mission Sampoorna

- in odisha
- Mother buddies
- mother of healthy child clubbed with mother of malnourished child
- Knowledge sharing & diet chart
- reduced malnutrition

6) Enhancing the agricultural infrastructure → reduce food loss - current 40% (FAO)
(eg) Gramin Bhandaran Yojana

7) ~~B~~ leveraging food processing
(eg) food parks.

8) controlling food inflation with right mix of fiscal & monetary policy

Thus, through healthy food accessibility and affordability can ~~ca~~ Zero hunger (SDG 2) be achieved

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q18. भारत में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी परिणामों को बेहतर बनाने में सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्तपोषित स्वास्थ्य बीमा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role of publicly funded health insurance in improving health outcomes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The ~~publi~~ governments responsibility to improve public health have been outlined in the Article 47 of constitution

Role of publicaly funded health insurance

1) High out of pocket health expenditure - 47% ~~as~~ is a major cause of poverty (Economic survey)

2) Every year 500 crore people fall below poverty line due to medical expenses.

3) ~~Ro~~ Need to increase the health expenditure - currently only 1.3% of GDP.

4) can help improve the human capital and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

productivity of ~~total~~ ~~t~~ work force

5) Aging population ~~is~~ will enlarge in coming future
→ increased expenditure on health

Government initiatives

1) PM Ayushman Bharat yojana has PM Jan Arogya abhiyaan component
↳ provides for upto 5 lakh insurance ~~for be~~ per person per annum.

2) Private hospitals have also been enrolled.

3) coverage for post sickness care and medicines covered

4) 100% FDI in insurance sector

Challenges

e) CAG report highlighted the issues :-

1) United enrollment of bone

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ficiaries ~ 65% of targeted number.

2) Frauds - fake receipts used

3) Inclusion exclusion error
- over 1000 accounts with same aadhar number.

way forward

1) Increasing the coverage
→ aim for saturation

2) Awareness among people

3) Boosting health infrastructure
- primary health care centres
- doctor to population ration
[Sri Reddy committee]

4) Involvement of ~~insu~~ private insurance companies.

5) Simplification of schemes offered.

Thus, through universal coverage under publicaly funded health insurance [SDG1, SDG2] can be achieved.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q19. भारत की 'पड़ोस प्रथम (Neighbourhood First)' नीति पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों को बेहतर करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To what extent has India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy been successful in enhancing its relations with the neighbouring countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy is guided by the principle of non-reciprocal goodwill and vasudhev kutumbakam.

Success in enhancing relations

1) Established India as region al security provider
   eg operation cactus - averted coup in maldives in 1988.

2) trusted partner
   eg helped srilanka with over 400 billion USD line of credit during economic crisis.

3) Increased collaboration for maritime domain awareness
   eg IFC, INCOIS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Partner for ~~growth~~ inclusive and sustainable growth

Eg ~~of~~ Dantak mission → BRO built infra in Bhutan
- India agreed for Galepu city development.

5) cultural and historical ties

Eg ~~operation~~ SAGAR doctrine

6) HADR operations

Eg helped Kathmandu - 2015 earthquake
Tsunami 2004 - Srilanka

However, there are certain challenges

1) Anti India sentiments - Big Brother attitude

Eg India - out campaign in Maldives, Bangladesh

2) Instability in the region and India being used as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

domestic electoral tool

(Eg) Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka anti India political factions.

3) limited economic powers
- delayed project completions
(Eg) Kaladan Multimodal project

4) Increasing Chinese footprints
(Eg) Hambantota, Columbo port
Himalayan Quad.

5) Pakistan problem
- limits the effectiveness of SAARC & regional cooperation

Way forward

1) Neighbourhood first policy can't be episodic
(Eg) increased allocation to Maldives despite bilateral tensions

2) Engagement with all the political stakeholders

3) Increasing people to people connect.

Thus, sustained efforts & diplomatic balancing of interference & involvement required.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q20. पश्चिम एशिया में बढ़ते संघर्षों के भारत पर पड़ने वाले उल्लेखनीय प्रभावों को रेखांकित करते हुए इसके क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक स्थिरता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the effects of escalating conflicts in West Asia on regional and global stability, highlighting the significant repercussions for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The outbreak of Israel - Hamas war has once again embroiled the fragile west Asia into conflicts and political turmoils.

Escalating conflict

→ Houthis attack on shipping lanes in red sea

→ Exchange of fires with Hezbollahs of Leabonan

→ Iran directly attacking Syria ! aerial attacks.

Impact on regional & global stability

1) Breakdown of Abraham Accord

2) Further delays the normalisation of Israel Arab reconciliation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Humanitarian losses.

4) Disrupted shipping lanes → increased cost of insurance → inflation in certain items.

5) Further erosion of stature of UNSC → inability to pass any meaningful resolution.

6) Expansion of the conflict
- almost all regional players now involved.

7) Protests throughout world in support of Palestine
- USA campus protests

Repurcussions for India

1) Maritime security
- Houthis attacking ~~the~~ merchandised ships
- increased piracy activity
- India expanded its fleet under operation sankalp

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Impact on energy security
- 85% of crude oil import from red sea.

3) Inflation in oil prices → increased ~~the~~ current Account deficit

4) ~~problematic~~ Diplomatic tight rope
- has supported two state solution
- criticised october 7 attack → act of terrorism.

5) Chinese increasing footprints
- Saudi-Iran reapproachment

6) Reports of use of Indian weapons by Israel → questions on neutrality

Way forward

1) ~~Implementa~~ Immediate & lasting cease fire
2) Release of hostages
3) Revised two state solution implementation
4) Main streaming Iran.

"We all are interconnected, the sooner we realise the better".

VisionIAS

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2369)

Name of Candidate	SRISHTI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	
Center	PATNA	Date	2/09/24

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

VisionIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q1. भारत के परिवहन क्षेत्रक का ऊर्जा संक्रमण, जो 2070 तक नेट-जीरो उत्सर्जन हेतु भारत की प्रतिबद्धता को पूरा करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, कई बाधाओं का सामना कर रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The energy transition of India's transport sector, significant to fulfil India's commitment to net-zero emissions by 2070, faces several hurdles. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Transport sector is ~~of~~ considered one of hard to abate sectors and has significant GHG emission footprint.

Hurdles faced

1) Lack of rapid adoption Electronic vehicles
→ sales of EVs marked marginal increase in 2023.

2) Poor charging infrastructure
- only in few cities like Delhi, Bangalure.

3) ~~Depend~~ Market Dominance of China
Eg → 2 chinese companies have more than 60% share in EV battery market

4) slow progress in Hydrogen Fuel ~~to~~ cells and engines.

6) ~~Limited~~ challenges with E20 adoption - requires change in engine.

7) slow transition to Bharat VI norms

8) Poor performance of FAME I.

Way forward

1) Awareness among people

2) PPP model for ~~battery~~ ~~inf~~ charging infra.

3) ~~Cont~~ Better access ~~to~~ critical minerals

(Eg) part of Mineral security partnership

4) support to Indigenous companies like - ola EV.

5) ~~to~~ Subsidising the purchase

Case study

China : EV market

- high density of charging infra
- lucrative subsidies
- support to indigenous companies

Thus, energy transition in transportation sector can help achieve net neutrality

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q2. मत्स्यन गतिविधि पर WTO के समझौते में कुछ हानिकारक गतिविधियों को प्रतिबंधित करने हेतु नियम निर्धारित किए गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत के मत्स्यन क्षेत्रक के लिए इस समझौते के क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

WTO's Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies lays out rules for prohibiting certain forms of harmful subsidies. Discuss. What are the implications of the agreement on India's fisheries sector? (Answer in 150 words) 10

WTO Agreement on Fisheries subsidies have been opened for adoption by member countries.

[Rules]

1) Elimination of subsidies for Unregulated, unreported & Illegal Fishing.
2) Prohibiting fishing ~~in~~ ~~high~~ of already depleted fish stocks
3) Withdrawl of subsidies for polluting ships.
4) Regulated fishing in high sea.

[Implications on Indian Fisheries]

VisionIAS

1) can hamper the livelihood of small & marginal fishermen
- heavily dependent upon subsidies.

2) Adversly affect the food security of country
→ marine food is a staple diet in coastal regions
→ ensures nutritional security
→ OMEGA-3, vitamin E.

3) can adversly affect the export potential of India
→ Marine fisheries among top ~~ag~~ food items exported.

4) capital intensive transition to greener shipping

Way forward

1) As requested by India, developing countries should be given more time
2) subsidy withdrawal must be lead by major countries like Japan, USA.
3) Principle of CBDR must be upheld
Balanced responsibility must be shared between developing & developed countries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q3. यद्यपि पीएम-किसान (PM-KISAN) योजना ने अनेक किसानों को लाभ प्रदान किया है, फिर भी इसे कई महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the PM-KISAN Scheme has provided benefits to numerous farmers, it continues to face several significant challenges. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PM KISAN Scheme involves direct Benefit transfer of a sum of Rs. 6000/- in three installments to beneficiary farmers.

Benefits to farmers

1) Income security
2) use of DBT → elimination of leakages
3) provides for capital investment in agriculture → increased food security

Challenges

1) ~~unrealised~~ Amount is not inflation indexed.
- negative real ~~realis~~ amount realisation by farmers

2) Irregular disbursements.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg was stalled because of ~~the~~ general elections

3) Inclusion, exclusion errors,

4) limited coverage

5) Financial inclusion ~~for~~ Parity further limits the efficacy

[way forward]

1) ~~Adjust~~ Must be inflation indexed. → increment of amount must be provided

2) Government must aim for saturation - 86% of farmers are marginal & small.

3) Greater financial inclusion.

4) ~~case~~ Extra benefits can be linked with positive under takings
- formation of FPOs.
- adoption of climate resistant seeds etc.

Thus, PM KISAN has ensured the basic minimum income to our annadatas!

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q4. भारत में पशुपालन को रूपांतरित करने में डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी क्या भूमिका निभा सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What role can digital technology play in transforming animal husbandry in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Animal husbandry contributes to 4% of GDP and provides employment to 2/3rd rural population.

Digital technology can enable transformation

1) Better breed management
eg e-pashu haat → helps contact between farmer & breeder.

2) use of ~~Krishi~~ ~~ex~~ agricultural extension services
→ better online training for animal husbandry
→ information dissemination
eg outbreak of diseases like ~~cow~~ lumpy skin disease

3) Better stock keeping
— use of sensors

VisionIAS

- For regulating temperature in poultry.

4) Price discovery (eg) use of e-commerce
- apps like licious → fresh meat.

5) ~~use~~ use of digital technology in food processing
(eg) Automation in AMUL factories
→ better productivity

Way forward

1) Increasing digital literacy
2) Better infra structure development
(eg) Bharat net project
3) Awareness generation.
4) Value addition
- value for farmer

Thus, digital technology has the potential to help realise the true value of animal husbandry sector.

Case study
PASHU DIDI
→ SHG (women) in Jharkhand
→ trained with basic veterinary course
→ use of digital technology for vaccine stock, appointment booking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q5. भारत का पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु कृषि को संधारणीय बनाने के लिए समाधान प्रस्तुत करता है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's traditional knowledge offers solutions for making agriculture sustainable for environmental conservation. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Traditional knowledge of India can be a guiding light to ensure agricultural sustainability.

Solutions offered

1) adaptation to climatic conditions

Eg. Palakkad rice cultivation below sea level in kerala
- saline environment
- alternated with ~~the~~ shrimp cultivation.

2) conservation of wild races

Eg. Dongria Khonds of odisha preserve the wild races of various cereals through unique techniques.
- mixed cultivation.

3) Intercropping practices

Eg uttarakhand → few villages practice cultivation of 9 varities of rice at one time

→ prevents resource competition

→ soil conservation.

4) ~~Paddy~~ use of bio pesticides :-

Eg In west bengal crabs are cultivated in paddy fields.

- control pest
- additional source of food & income

[way forward]

1) Recognising such traditional practices

2) providing support to conserve the same

3) promoting the wider adoption of such sustainable practices.

Best practices of past can ensure better future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q6. भारत में आपदा प्रबंधन में मीडिया की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Comment on the role of media in disaster management in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Media as a source of information dissemination contributes significantly to disaster management:

Positive Role

1) wider communication of early warnings
   (eg) use of radio channels, TV, DTH, social media.
2) wider awareness ~~through~~ of ~~adoption of~~ guidelines
   - can be communicated.
3) Better coordination and information transparency post disasters:
   (eg) IAS of UP used whatsapp channel during floods ~~for~~ cont.

VisionIAS

Negative Role

1) Fake news :- ~~can~~
eg ~~fa~~ fake information about bomb → stampede.

2) ~~Inhuman~~ Insensitive coverage of post disasters
eg ~~questio~~ Inhuman questions to relatives of Balasore train accident victims.

3) sensationalisation, ~~to~~ politicisation of disasters.

4) wrong information → COVID treatment ~~shown~~ suggested on news channels.

Way forward

1) objectivity and accuracy must be maintained

2) curbing fake news.

3) ~~use to~~ Media people can be used in vigilance committees for relief operations.

Thus, media should be used constructively for better preparedness & relief.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q7. औषधि विकास और विनिर्माण के संदर्भ में, प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत के फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग को रूपांतरित कर रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is technology transforming India's pharmaceutical industry in terms of drug development and manufacturing? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Pharmaceutical industry in India have shown rapid advancement which can be furthered through technology ~~adaptati~~ adoptions.

Technology transforming pharmaceutical industry

1) Genetic Engineering
- use of r-DNA to produce therapatic enzymes
Eg Insulin, growth hormones.

2) Bio similars : Protien analysers
- use of protien analysers have enabled development of ~~Biosi~~ stable bio similars

3) AI and ML
- Google's Deep mind capable

VisionIAS

of Providing stable chemical structure of various compounds
→ accelerate drug discovery and manufacturing.

5) Sensors and IOT :-
- better temperature, humidity regulation in factories & ware house

6) e-commerce
- better reach to patients and customers
eg → e-pharma app.

[way forward]
1) Data security :- must be ensured
2) Better IPR protection
3) Regulation of technologies used
4) stringent testing before market release.

Thus, use of technologes can help achieve excellence in pharma sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q8. कृषि के साथ सौर ऊर्जा को संयोजित करने वाली एग्रीवोल्टाइक प्रणाली किस प्रकार भारतीय कृषि के लिए एक गेम चेंजर सिद्ध हो सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can agrivoltaics, which combines solar energy with farming, be a game changer for Indian agriculture? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Agrivoltaics can help achieve the status of the ~~third~~ second crop to solar energy.

Agri voltaics : game changer

1) Increased energy security for Farmers.

2) Increased income → selling extra energy to grids.

3) Promote technology adoption in agriculture
   eg. solar powered pumps
   solar powered warehouses.

4) Reduced GHG emission from farming sector.

5) solar powered mechanisation → increase productivity

VisionIAS

[Challenges]

1) ~~competition for land~~
   - ~~solar panels occupy space~~
   - ~~reduced space for crops~~
2) High capital intensive.
3) Low awareness among farmers.
3) Poor maintenance facilities.

[Way forward]

1) Promotion of schemes like PM KUSUM.
2) Innovative design of panels to reduce their land use
3) Innovative cropping → Intercropping high light sensitive & low light sensitive crops
4) Better integration with grids & remuneration to farmers.

Thus, agivoltaics can help achieve net neutrality in agriculture sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q9. क्या केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) की संयुक्तता भारत के विभिन्न भागों में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में सहायक हो सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Can jointness of the Central Armed Police forces (CAPFs) help in tackling the major security challenges being faced in various parts of India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

CAPF involves 7 different agencies under ministry of Home affairs.

These include - BSF, SSB, ITBP, CISF ~~and~~, Assam Rifles, NSG, CRPF.

Benefits of Jointness of CAPF

1) Better coordination among the various forces.

2) universal training guidelines.

3) single chain of command
- better discipline
- ~~be~~ clarity about the source of command.

4) Increase sense of harmony among the forces.

VisionIAS

[challenges of Jointness]

1) will erode the specialisation and ground level
- eg ITBP - trained for higher elevation operations.

2) Differentiation provides niche areas of operation
eg CISF → Industrial complex
- handles different types of threats.

3) can create leadership challenges

4) [way forward]

1) Modernisation of forces.
2) Infusion of technology use
- UAVs, thermal vision
3) Intelligence to tackle drug trafficking, money laundering.

Thus, the jointness to CAPF must be guided with detailed analysis of pros & cons.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q10. ड्रग्स, इंटरनेट और आतंकवाद के बीच संबंध किस प्रकार भारत के लिए एक गंभीर खतरे के रूप में उभरा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How has the linkage between drugs, internet, and terrorism emerged as a significant threat for India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The threat to Indian security has been evolving and has been hastened by the advent of internet and other technologies.

Linkages between drugs, internet & terrorism

1) Drug sale over dark net
   - Al Qaeda involved in drug trafficking
   - customer identification over dark net.

2) use of e-commerce for drugs sale
   - use of Amazon by Banglore techie to receive drugs.

3) use of social media

- for radicalisation and propoganda spreading
- micro profiling over social media as drug victims.

4) Information exchange.
- ~~Every~~ Encrypted platforms used for information exchange among OGWs.
- anonymity and pseudo anonymity

5) use of VPNs and TOR websites for operations

[way forward]

1) Use of AI-ML to detect patterns over social media, internet & dark net
- while respecting privacy (Article 21)

2) counter campaigns for ~~radicali~~ deradicalisation

3) Removal of fake news from platforms
(eg) PIB flagged Pakistan based youtube channels.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q11. भारत के अवसंरचना विकास के लिए एक निवेश मॉडल के रूप में सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। PPP अवसंरचना की सभी निष्पादन संबंधी समस्याओं के लिए कारगर क्यों नहीं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) as an investment model for India's infrastructure development. Why are PPPs not a panacea for all infrastructure-related performance problems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

public private partnership refers to the mode of investment which involves ~~revenue~~ & investment contributions from government and private institute and the ownership at some point lies with the private sector

PPP models
- BOT (Built operate transfer
- BOOT (Build operate own)

Role of PPP

1) can boost the infrastructure development
2) limited fiscal capacity of government → can act as complementary tool
   eg Airport development
3) Brings in technology

(eg) Japan's Bullet train technology

4) Best mangerial practice
(eg) Just in time, Kaizen

5) Efficiency & effectiveness

6) Helps rationalise tarrifs without much public resistance

7) Quality service delivery
(eg) Railway station redevelopment

8) can help with Brown field monetization → National Infrastructure Pipeline.

[Limitations: Not a panacea]

1) Excess focus on cost sharing

2) conflicting motives
- government → inclusive service
- private sector → profit maxi. motivation

3) complex legal contracts → room for disputes.

4) Higher cost for public service

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ can render it unaccessible to larger part

5) Not suitable for smaller infra development (eg building schools, hospitals.

6) Delays in land acquisitions, Environment clearance → cost overruns.

7) crony capitalism

Way forward

Kelkar committee recommendation

1) Focus must be on service delivery
2) Adequate recognition and sharing of risk.
3) Room for private player to renegotiate
4) use of viability gap fund.
5) Provisions for dispute resolution
6) Plug & Play model (EI)

Thus, PPP model ~~ca~~ if well planned and executed with transparency and accountability can help ~~enhance~~ ~~boost~~ enhance logistics cost for India

VisionIAS

Q12. भारत में सुभेद्य वर्गों के लिए खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में 'एक राष्ट्र-एक राशन कार्ड' योजना की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए किन बाधाओं को दूर किया जाना अनिवार्य है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role of the 'One Nation-One Ration Card' scheme in ensuring food security for vulnerable sections in India. What obstacles must be overcome to make the scheme a success? (Answer in 250 words) 15

One Nation one Ration card was introduced as wake up call post covid induced migrant crisis.

Role in ensuring food security

1) Flexibility :- enables the holders of the card to collect ration from any fair price shop
eg migrant of Bihar → FPS of mumbai

2) Reduces out of pocket expenditure on food for migrants

3) Promotes better mobility in search of better income → better food security

4) Ensures optimum labour availability in intensive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

agricultural areas like Punjab, Haryana → cheap labour
→ better productivity → better national food security.

[challenges & obstacles]

1) limited ~~adoption~~ implementation
- not implemented in all states and UTs.

2) lack of digitalisation of Ration cards → denial of service

3) Exclusion inclusion error
→ legitimate beneficiaries denied the service.

4) Even ~~where~~ in the states where implemented ~~coverage~~ coverage at limited FPS.
→ reduced accessibility

5) corruption and diversion of stocks to black market.

VisionIAS

ways to overcome

1) End to end digitization of PDS [Wadwa committee].

2) Biometric identification system integrated with the Ration cards

3) → reduce duplications

3) universal implementation
- all states
- all FPS.

4) Reduced documentation requirements for obtaining ONORC.

5) ~~outline~~ provision of online facility for ~~tracking~~ application and status tracking

6) Grievance redressal

Thus, ONORC can help achieve inclusive development & SDG 1, 2 (Zero poverty, Zero hunger).

case study
ATM for ration food delivery
- Government tried as pilot project - reduces corruption - reduces queue

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q13. उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना की केंद्रीय भूमिका को देखते हुए आकलन कीजिए कि क्या एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Assess whether a new industrial policy is required given the central role of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. (Answer in 250 words) 15

PLI scheme has become the core government policy for boosting ~~a~~ manufacturing sector. as evident with the recent launch of PLI2.0

Key Ideas of PLI

1) targeted sectors → semiconductor, white goods
2) incentives based on incremental production and sale.

Benefits of PLI

1) Have boosted manufacturing sector.
   (Eg) Increased exports of mobile (apple company)
2) attracted FDI. → record FDI in manufacturing sector
3) ~~created~~ Helped capture ~~market~~ global market.
   (Eg) 2023 exports reached 700 billion USD

4) Inclusion of MSME sector

5) Targeted toward green energy transition [eg] solar panel manufacturing included

6) creation of agglomerate industry
[eg] ~~tft~~ display screen manufacturing

However, PLI faces certain challenges

1) Lack of synergy between different ministries
- different methods of identification of sales for different ministries

2) Increased imports → limited indigenisation
[eg] imports of ~~display~~ electronic chip, display from china increased in ~~20~~ 23.

3) ~~Hm~~ Red carpet syndrome
- ease of doing business only

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For large corporates.

4) Limited success with MSMEs.
→ less investments realised.

5) Less focus of labour intensive sectors (eg) ~~textile~~, footwear.

Thus, the need for new industrial policy

1) Infrastructural development
→ ~~increased~~ reduction of logistics cost currently 13% of GDP

2) Impetus to MSMEs.
→ easy credit, land accessibility technology transfer.

3) Equitable focus on labour intensive industries along with creating high value manufacturing

4) Reduced compliance

5) overarching framework for sales realisation

6) ~~Gro~~ Export led manufacturing

Thus, industrial policy apt for unique Indian needs ~~as~~ is need of the

Q14. भारत में परिवहन के वैकल्पिक माधन के रूप में अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग से जुड़ी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the prospects and challenges associated with inland waterways as an alternative mode of transportation in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Inland waterways contribute to just 2% of all the transportation

Prospects of Inland waterways

1) large perennial rivers like Ganga, Brahmputra

2) Cheaper mode of transportation
→ cheaper than road ways.

3) More environment friendly
→ red less GHG emission.
→ can help achieve greener transportation sector

4) can provides connectivity to major industrial hubs
eg) Amritsar, Kolkata, Lucknow → NWH-1

5) Help reduce the logistics cost → current 13% of GDP
→ desired 7-8% of GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) can help create ~~to~~ new job opportunities
→ ship building
→ harbour building.

Challenges.

1) Fluctuations in water level especially in peninsular region
→ many tracts become un navigable during summers.

2) ~~the~~ capital intensive
- requires adequate depth
→ dredging of river sedimentation
→ huge sediment deposition in rivers - Kosi, Brahmputra.

3) Not suitable for services ~~the~~ requiring quick transportation
eg. perishable ~~for~~ agricultural products → milk, fruits, vegetables.

VisionIAS

4) Biodiversity threat
- can create fragmentations in natural habitat
- dangerous for vulnerable species like - Gangetic dolphins

5) potential to pollute river
→ fuel spills in water.

way forward

1) Proper analysis of cost benefit ratio for such projects.
2) creation of industrial zones across water highways
3) promoting green shipping →
use of CNG, Green hydrogen in the ships
4) **Eco centrism** :- minimising the damage to biodiversity

case study
USA inland waterway system of 5 great lakes
→ reduced cost of production
→ industrial hub

Thus, ~~Inld~~ Inland water ways has great potential to boost the infrastructure of India

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q15. भारत में किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने तथा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में कृषि सहकारी समितियों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role played by agricultural cooperatives in enhancing farmers' income, promoting agricultural exports, and strengthening the rural economy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Agricultural cooperatives boost the whole of government approach and significantly complements the role of government as service provider to the last mile.

Role in enhancing farmers income

1) Reduced cost of inputs
Eg National cooperative for feeds → cheaper, high quality feeds to farmers.

2) Access to cheaper capital
- short term, long term loans to farmers at reasonable interest
- helps break free the cycle of indebtness
Eg PACs.

VisionIAS

3) Better price realisation through enhanced bargaining power.

Farmers → Agri produce → PACS → Rice mills, sugar mills, export, APMC → increased profit → Farmers

4

Promoting Agricultural exports

1) Better capability to discover and exploit foreign markets

eg National cooperative for exports → Maharastra onion → Dubai malls → increased income

2) Help achieve the required sanitary and phyto sanitary requirements.

eg Alphanso mango rejected by USA.

3) ~~Better pack~~ provide for food processing and better packaging & marketing → ↑ exports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strengthening rural economy

1) capital investment in agricul tue (eg) IFFCO → Nano urea → nano DAP.

2) Agricultural infra creation
(eg) Food storage scheme of government → storage facility creation by PACs

3) Can ~~create~~ boost Mechanisation → rental service.

4) Way Forward

1) Better regulation and governance of cooperatives
- reduced politicisation

2) computerisation of PACs. (Budget 2023-24)

3) skill development for cooperative members

4) Allowing wider source of finance mobilisation → use of bonds, equity etc

5) Transparency & accountability

Thus, cooperatives like AMUL have set the example for the efficiency that can be achieved through cooperation.

Q16. देश के राष्ट्रीय पशु के संरक्षण में 'प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर' की सफलता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। परियोजना के तहत बाघों के समग्र संरक्षण के लिए और क्या कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Comment on the success of 'Project Tiger' in protecting the national animal of the country. What further steps are needed for holistic conservation of tigers under the project? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Project Tiger recently completed 50 years since initiation and the success is reflected in 3000+ tiger population in the country.

Sucess of Project Tiger

1) Achieved 2x target of Peters burg agreement well ahead of Time.

2) 27 of 55 Tiger reserves are CATS certified.

3) Innovative monitoring policies (eg) stripes, use of UAVs.

4) Increased number of total Tiger reserves, reached 55.

5) Reduction in Instances of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

poaching.

6) Have enabled use of Tiger as keystone species for the holistic development of ecosystem and conservation

Further steps for holistic tiger conservation

1) Better management of tiger population

Eg overcrowding in few Tiger reserves like Bandhavgarh → increased conflicts between tigers for area.

2) Genetic diversity must be maintained

Eg Inbreeding in Simlipal TR → melanistic tigers → Increased vulnerability to any infection.

VisionIAS

3) Increased capacity and capability of the forest rangers.
- overburdened
- use of night vision, UAVs

4) Better technology for monitoring and counting.
Eg. use of AI ~~with~~ for image processing

5) ~~Bette~~ Handling animal-human conflict
→ early detection of intrusion in human areas.

6) Respect for the rights of tribals
Eg. ~~Bet~~ Baigas (PVTGs) → ~~Ex~~ displaced out of Achanakmar amarkantak TR.
- Forest right Act, 2002 must be implemented
- using tribes for better management of tiger reserves.

Thus, protecting Tigers has ensured holistic conservation of ecosystem and has set global example

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q17. यद्यपि बंगाल की खाड़ी से सटे तटवर्ती राज्यों ने आपदा तैयारी के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है, फिर भी उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the littoral states of the Bay of Bengal have made significant strides in their disaster preparedness, their efficacy has been limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The contrast in the ~~vulnerability~~ ~~human~~ casualities caused by super cyclone of 1999 and recent cyclone 'Fani' ~~are~~ is testimonial to the significant strides in the disaster preparedness of littoral states of Bay of Bengal.

significant strides in preparedness

1) wide networks of cyclone shelters.

2) large ~~Num~~ involvement of NGOs in training people and awareness creation about different disasters.
eg MS Swaminathan Foundation.

3) Well developed early warning system → Increased

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

efficiency of IMD for predicting cyclone landfalls & directions.

4) Efficient use of communication channels for ~~a~~ during disasters

Eg> TV channels, Radio stations DTH etc.

However, the efficacy has been limited

1) Mostly reliant upon ~~evacu~~ ~~evacual~~ evacuation

2) Poor enforcement of building codes

Eg> BIS building code for coastal region → multiple sloping of roofs → not followed

3) violation of CRZ norms

→ rapid construction in CRZ II, III: ~~a~~ reported

4) uncontrolled coastal sand-mining → coastal erosion

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Bengal fastest (MoEF(C))

5) poor investment in developing [Bio-shields]. - mangroves, coastal forest destruction

6) uneven awareness and preparedness for different disasters

[eg] Storm surges not well handled
- coastal floodings are frequent.

[Way forward]

1) Holistic understanding of different types of disaster
→ awareness & training

2) Enforcing building codes & retrofitting of lifeline infra:
→ hospital, bridges.

3) Development of sea walls, sand dune breaks.

4) Development of Bio shields
→ coastal vegetation

These steps can help achieve the motto of [Sendai Framework]

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q18. संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने वर्ष 2025 को क्वांटम विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष घोषित किया है। वर्तमान में, सामान्य तौर पर उपयोग की जाने वाली कौन-सी प्रौद्योगिकियां क्वांटम मैकेनिक्स की समझ पर आधारित हैं? क्वांटम विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में भारत द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The United Nations proclaimed 2025 as the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology. Which technologies in common use today are based on the understanding of quantum mechanics? What are the steps being taken by India in the field of quantum science and technology? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Quantum technology refers to the process ~~as~~ which work on the principles of quantum mechanics.

Features
- → Entanglement
- → super position
- → coherence

Technologies based on quantum mechanics

1) Atomic clocks
- → helps keep time calculation precise
- → used in international space station
- → ~~used gt by all the coun~~

2) MRI scans
- → treat the water molecules in ~~brain~~ body as atoms and

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

works on their spin and state properties.

3) Quantum Dots
- used in digital displays
- base on the size of dots different wavelengths absorbed
→ the atoms in dot act as single atoms follow quantum principles.

4) Electron telescopes
- help achieve atomic level magnification
- works on photon and atom interaction guided by quantum mechanics

Steps taken by India

1) National mission on quantum technology
Aim:- to build 1000 qubits by 2028.

2) Development of Quantum

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key distribution encrypted message communication

eg land based quantum encrypted communication demonstrated by IIT-Delhi & others.

3) Aim to develop satellite based QKD encrypted communication.

4) Government formed National Foundation Research with 50,000 crore corpus → for research.

5) India-USA partnership under iCET → involves quantum technology.

Way forward

1) comprehensive framework to shift government sensitive data to quantum encryption

eg USA → quantum readiness Act

2) More funds for R&D.

3) collaboration with MNCs like google → developed [sycamore]

Thus, Quantum technology is the future to plan for.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q19. प्रमुख संस्थागत और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों ने भारत में रक्षा के स्वदेशीकरण, घरेलू पूंजी खरीद (Domestic Capital Procurement) और रक्षा संबंधी निर्यात को बढ़ावा दिया है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए उपायों और अभी भी विद्यमान मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Key institutional and policy changes have spurred defence indigenisation, domestic capital procurement and defence exports in India. Discuss the measures adopted by the Government in this respect and the issues that still persist. 15
(Answer in 250 words)

Indian defence export saw 32% rise in 2023-24

This has been enabled by key governmental measures

Institutional changes

1) creation of dedicated fund
2) Regular conduction of exhibitions
   DefExpo.
3) post of CDS → strategic guidance
4) Defense export promotion cells.

Policy changes

1) positive indigenisation list for domestic development
2) Technology transfer clause in various defense deals
   Eg Rafale jets

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Collaborations with other countries and companies for ~~no~~ domestic manufacturing

Eg development of Jet engines in India.

4) FDI policy liberalised

- 100% automatic FDI route in many sectors.

5) creation of Defence ~~in~~ production Industrial zones.

6) Proactive Diplomacy

Eg gifted coast guard ship to Vietnam

7) Diversification of export baskets

Eg Missiles, light weight fighter aircraft

- scope for customisation
- long term strategic policies.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) ~~provisions for~~ overhaul of PSUs — DRDO, ordinance factory
→ committee setup to look into DRDO functioning

way ahead

1) Encouraging private sector for uptaking manufacturing
- currently very limited presence.

2) collaboration with different countries for tech transfer
eg Russia, USA, France

3) ~~Re~~ Increased investment in R&D.

4) ensuring ease of doing business
→ reducing procedural compliances.

Thus, ~~to~~ sustained efforts and continued political will essential to capture ~~to~~ global defence market.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Q20. गैरकानूनी गतिविधियों के प्रति भारत के तटों की सुभेद्यता राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती है। तटीय सुरक्षा के लिए मौजूदा सुरक्षा प्रणाली पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The vulnerability of India's coasts to unlawful activities poses significant threats to national security. Discuss the current security system in place for coastal security. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The infiltration of terrorists of 26/11 mumbai attack through sea route highlights the vulnerability of India's coast

Unlawful activities → Threat to national security

1) Piracy:
- Increased activity in Arabian sea encouraged by Houthis action

2) Human trafficking, Drug trafficking
- established syndicates.

3) threats of cyber attacks.

4) Increasing footprints of China in the Indian ocean region
(eg) Hambantota & Columbo ports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) ~~illegal~~ Unregulated fishing in Indian territority → use of trollers → threat to food security

Current security system

1) Indian Navy :- responsible for security in EEZ
- upto 200 nautical miles

2) Coast Guards :-
- responsible for security ~~in~~ upto ~~200~~ 24 nm.

3) Marine police
- coast
- territorial water

4) voluntary Guards
- trained fishermen

5) IFC (~~Information~~ Information fusion centre)
- "helps increase Marine Domain awareness.

VisionIAS

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Nuclear triad
- Induction of INS Arihant, INS Arighat in Navy

7) Sea vigil :- exercise for collaboration between Navy & coastal guards.

Way Forward

1) Increased capacity of security forces
- Insufficient number of boats with coastal guards

2) Better collaboration ~~of~~ with neighbouring countries
eg Colombo conclave

3) Intelligence gathering & cooperation with like minded countries
→ ocean Earth observation satellites
→ ~~Data~~ Intelligence sharing with USA.

4) Infrastructure building in coastal area.

Thus, securing the coasts are singularly for national security

VisionIAS